The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEMOCRATS SECURE DEFENSE FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Resolution Expressing Sympathy for the Boers Discussed Behind Closed Doors by the Senate.—Republicans Afraid of England.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The amendment of the Nicaragua Canal treaty, giving this country the right to defend and control the canal in time of war, although opposed by a Republican—Senator Davis—was a Democratic triumph, because the amendment is an unqualified endorsement of the position taken by the Democrats when the treaty was first made public. As amended, the treaty will probably receive the votes of enough Democratic Senators to make its ratification reasonably certain although there are features in it that will prevent some Democrats from voting for its ratification.

Are the majority of the Senate afraid of England? Their action, when Senator Mason compelled the Senate to take up his resolution, expressing sympathy for the Boers, certainly looked that way. The majority refused to allow the resolution to be discussed in open session, because things would be said that might offend England. Ye Gods! this sort of talk in the American Senate, where men who cringed to no foreign friend or foe, once upon a time fearlessly expressed their opinion and time after time have spoken in favor of down-trodden peoples, without stopping to think whether their oppressors would like it or not. Now, as soon as anything affecting England is even mentioned, the majority orders the doors closed. What a picture for the American people to contemplate. Even in secret session, the administration Senators are afraid to allow Senator Mason's resolution to be squarely voted upon. Their program is to throttle it by having a majority vote to lay it on the table. If the so-called era of friendship with England is to result in squelching our Americanism and our love for liberty, the sooner it comes to an end, the better for us as a people.

Whether Gen. Joe Wheeler takes his seat in the House depends upon Mr. McKinley. Under date of Nov. 28th, 1899, Gen. Wheeler forwarded his resignation as a brigadier general of volunteers from the Philippines, to Mr. McKinley. If Mr. McKinley accepts the resignation to take effect on that date, which was before the assembling of Congress, no objection will be raised to Gen Wheeler taking his seat in the House.

In order to get Republican votes enough in the Senate to pass the Porto Rican tariff bill, numerous amendments have been agreed to, among them one to admit all goods from the U. S. to Porto Rico free of duty. And it may be necessary to reduce the duty on Porto Rican products below the fifteen per cent. provided for in the House bill. It will be a long time before the hard feelings aroused among Republicans by this bill pass away, and Republicans admit that it is likely to cost them a number of seats in the House.

As though there were not already a sufficient number of differences between Mr. McKinley and his party in Congress, a new and serious one has turned up in the reciprocity treaty with France. Mr. McKinly is insisting that the Senate shall ratify the treaty at the present session, while leaders in his party in the Senate, knowing the extent of the party opposition to the treaty, wish to let the matter go over until the next session, under the pretense that the Committee on Finance wishes time to make an exhaustive investigation into the effect the treaty will have upon our revenues, if ratified. Neither side has yet won, but the Senators know that they have only to hold out to make Mr. McKinley back down, as he has done in every controversy he has had with his party leaders in Congress.

A new and interesting bit of political gossip is that Mr. McKinley is seriously thinking of making a scapegoat of Secretary Hay, with the hope of squaring himself with the numerous and influential Republicans who have been making vigorous protests against the too-English Foreign policy of the administration. It would be nothing new for Mr. McKinley to sacrifice a friend to serve his own political interests, but in this particular case it is doubtful whether the sacrifice would do more than add to the country's belief in the adroitness of Mr. McKinley in looking out for No. 1. Mr. Hay is inviting the sacrifice by his talk against the amendment of the Nicaragua Canal treaty.

A joint resolution, intended to give Gen. Miles promotion, has been offered in Senate and House, by Senator Lodge and Representative Moody, of Mass. It provides that the Senior Major General, when in command of the army, shall have the rank and pay of Lieut. General and shall be retired with that rank. The administration has quietly opposed all legislation along this line, because of the pull of Adjutant General Corbin, who is bitterly hostile to Gen. Miles and it will probably do the same in this case.

As the result of a week's work, the Republicans of the House have unseated two Democrats, one from Alabama and one from Va.—and seated two Republicans.

The Senate sat down quick and hard on Senator Hoar's scheme to give ex-Queen Lil, of Hawaii, $20,000, and a yearly pension of $10,000. We have not reached the stage yet of willingly paying pensions to ex-royalties, either white or chocolate colored.

Frozen Dog and Quail.

There is on exhibition at Kessler's hotel in Northumberland, says the Sunbury *Daily*, a tableau group of a setter dog and a dozen quail, in the attitude usually assumed by birds and dogs when brought into close quarters in the woods.

The exhibition has attracted much attention, though the warmer weather may spoil it soon. The dog belonged to Burgess Thomas Kessler.

During the very cold weather just after the beginning of February, Burgess Kessler took a young setter out to the woods to give him an outing, thinking that he might see a few birds and further the work of training the setter. He took no gun. It was the closed season for game birds.

While going up the ravine at Blue hill (it was extremely cold on account of the sharp wind) Burgess Kessler missed the dog. He hunted for half an hour, but could find no trace of the animal. He returned home, thinking that the dog had preceded him, but the animal was not there. Nothing was seen of the dog until Thursday, when the Burgess went back to Blue hill to make another search.

In the thicket where the dog had last been seen, but securely hidden by the evergreens, the Burgess discovered the animal standing, with his nose pointed fairly ahead as natural as if alive. Half a dozen yards away were about a dozen quail, all of them frozen. The setter had scented the birds and stood waiting for his master to come.

The dog, in his instinctive effort to locate the game for his master, and the quail, in their fear to move in the dog's presence, had all frozen to death. There had been no thawing weather under the lowering brow of the hill since the day the animal met the quail. The Burgess gathered up the frozen quail, brought them to town and placed them on exhibition.

Foolish Things Boys Do.

Albert Lenenger, aged 12, was killed at Macedonia Saturday morning by a Cleveland & Pittsburg train a companion having bantered him to cross the track in front of a Cleveland & Pittsburg train, a companion having bantered him to cross the track in front of it. His head was cut off.

By attempting to play a practical joke, Charles Lee, a young colored man of Lancaster, almost lost his life a few days ago. He went into the yard and climbed up a tall tree. Tying a rope to a stout limb, he placed the noose in the other end around his neck. Lee's idea was to call the family and alarm them by threatening to take his life, but his feet slipped before he gave the yell and he swung free from the limb. He was cut down just in time to prevent his choking to death.

The Truth of It.

Philadelphia Record: The champions of the Frye-Hanna bill still prate of the "enormous" postal and admiralty subsidies of Great Britain, Germany and France to steamship companies. The truth is that the $9,000,000 annual subsidy in this bill greatly exceeds the total steamship subsidies of all the governments of Europe carrying the ocean mails. In these European subsidies there is a large compensation to the governments which pay them in postal revenues; in the Frye-Hanna subsidy there is none.

Three Days' Celebration.

A large public meeting was held in the court house at Bellefonte at the call of Commissioners Heckman and Meyer, taking initial steps for the proper celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the organization of Centre county. It was decided to hold a three days' celebration, the exact date not yet decided upon. A committee was appointed to further the project.

Ahead This Year.

Clearfield county built more school houses during the year ending June 30, 1899, than any other county in the state with the single exception of Westmoreland, which erected 18 to Clearfield's 17.

HUMMEL FOUND GUILTY

And Sentenced.—Jury Out Five Minutes.

After being out a short time on Monday afternoon the jury declared that Wm. H. Hummel, the rag peddler, of Black Hole Valley, was guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his wife and her three children. It is known that the jury decided upon a verdict upon the first ballot within five minutes after leaving the court room, but delayed reporting for appearance sake.

When the jury announced its finding, Hummel heard the verdict without changing countenance. Judge Metzger, in addressing the prisoner, said:

"The sentence I am about to pass is the sentence of the law, and not my sentence. The evidence shows clearly that you are guilty of premeditated murder. Banish all hopes from your mind that you are going to escape. In so far as your life is concerned, it is forfeited. The evidence is also of such a character that you can expect no clemency from the Governor as far as a pardon is concerned. You have no hope this side of the grave."

Hummel denied his guilt when asked if he had anything to say. "Why, I did not do the murders," he whined. "It was a blind murder. I would sooner go to the pen for many years than hang. If I had done it I would own up like a man."

Judge Metzger then sentenced the convicted man. After being taken back to jail Hummel explained to his lawyers what he meant by a blind murder. He said no person had seen the crime committed and he had not been proven guilty.

While being escorted back to jail after hearing the verdict of the jury Hummel broke away from the officers, and, rushing into the midst of a party of ladies attempted to kiss one of them. He was restrained by Sheriff Gamble, however. He afterwards glared at other women and exclaimed:

"What are you gawking at me for?"

Hummel, on Tuesday, asked that his nephew be sent for, and to the boy he made the request that he buy a burial lot for him. He did not want the doctors to have his body and cut it up.

At another time he appealed to sheriff Gamble to get the people to petition the Pardon Board, and then when he is set free they would have a supper, at which he would tell all about the murder.

Assessor's Pay.

Editor Reporter: In examining the County statement I find some very excessive and outrageous bills that were paid by the County Commissioners, and in which cases the county auditors should have made some more surcharges, and in looking over the assessor's account one can readily detect the inequality. Bellefonte is at the head of the list, the county and state tax for 1899 was $9184 17; number of votes 1898,738; assessor's pay, $363 36; per capita, 50 cents, or 8 per cent. In the small township of Taylor, tax $250 92; number votes 93; assessor's pay $182 94; per capita $1.43, or 53 per cent. Centre Hall, tax $532 63; votes 125; assessor's pay $33.60; per capita 26 cents, or 6¼ per cent. Millheim, tax 960 94; votes 157; assessor's pay $83 58; per capita 53 cents, or 12¾ per cent. This is certainly a great inadequacy. Is this incompetency or a fabrication in order to extort money from the county. In either of the districts named a person would not need to travel more than from three to fifteen miles circular, and any competent person could go over the ground in a few days. The Commissioners should see that this evil is abolished before the tri-annual assessment. TAX PAYER.

Must be Reasonable.

In anticipation of the state buying forest tracts for its reservatian, certain speculators have been securing such land in the hope of getting fancy prices for it. Commissioner Rothrock says they will be disappointed. The commonwealth will purchase no woodland except at reasonable figures. Pennsylvania now has 75,000 acres of forest reserve, and New York owns 1,200,000 acres of woodland.

Notice.

Patrons of the REPORTER who contemplate changing their postoffice address this spring, should notify this office of such change by card at once, that the paper may reach them regularly. Do not forget to give last address as well as the new one. By observing the above, much delay may be avoided.

First Lien for Taxes.

A new tax law was passed by the last Legislature, and is now in force, by which a tax collector can enter his claim in the Prothonotary's office against a delinquent taxpayer and the claim becomes a first lien on the property of the delinquent. The law will be of interest to tax collectors and tax payers.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

A Lively Race for for the Appointment of Commissioner by Judge Love.—A Large Number of Applicants.

About a dozen Republicans are anxiously seeking the appointment to fill the vacancy in the Commissioners' office. It is a fine plum and but the only one on the tree. To some of the fellows it looks as large as a full sized sweet pumpkin, and all are near the tree to catch it when the tree is shaken, some holding hats, others sacks, still others baskets to catch it when it drops. One fellow with big mouth wide open like a depot is in hopes it will drop right in there. All have rushed to Bellefonte, while the plum-tree shaker, Judge Love, has rushed out of town, out of reach of telephones and telegraphs, lest the fruit gatherers give him knock-out drops to win the prize.

"I'll give a crisp ten dollar bill to find out where Judge Love is," said one angel, "for I can convince him that he owes his election as judge to me." Another said, "There's no use anybody botherin', I'm as sure of gettin' the appointment as the sun shines, for Love knows what big licks I put in to make him judge."

It's real interesting, 'tis.

Want to Be Commissioner.

The vacancy in the board of commissioners, caused by the death of Mr. Riddle, has brought out the following applicants for the place:

Thomas Fisher, Unionville.
George Sholl, Benner twp.
Abe Miller, College twp.
Coke Bell, George A. Bayard, H. B. Pontius, W. H. Musser, S. B. Miller, J. H. Olliger, John A. Wagner, all of Bellefonte.

Bank Liable in a Swindle.

Judge Glaselle, of Minnesota, has found for the defendants in the suit of an Adrian, Minn., bank against ten farmers who had signed contracts to take stock in a horse company, and whose signatures afterwards turned up on promissory notes for $2000 each. The swindle was extensively worked among the farmers in that section, but the Court held that the supposed contract, by which process the promissory notes were disclosed, constituted forgery, and that the bank, while an innocent purchaser, was guilty of contributory negligence under the circumstances. In some swindles disreputable banks are silent partners. The above swindle was in line with patent right, bohemian oats, and life insurance swindles, against which farmers should ever be on their guard.

Making Ready Sales.

Samuel Rowe, our gasolene engine agent, is meeting with success in placing engines in different parts of the valley. This week he closed a deal to place a 24-horse power plant in the mill at Pine Grove Mills, and has several other transactions under way. This power appears to be more economical and serviceable than steam engines, and in many instances are supplant the latter power. Samuel is fully acquainted with details and has the agency far one of the best makes in the country.

Two Arbor Days.

Governor Stone has issued a proclamation designating Friday, the 6th day of April, and Friday, the 20th day of April, A. D., 1900, to be observed as Arbor Days throughout the Commonwealth. Two days are set apart for the observance of Arbor Day. Inasmuch as the climatic conditions may render one of these days more favorable for the purpose intended than the other, the selection is left with the citizens of the various sections of the Commonwealth..

Trolley Road Opened.

The electric railway between Lewistown and Reedsville was put in operation this week, and cars are now running regularly. In course of time we hope to see the line extended across the Seven mountains through Centre Hall to Bellefonte. The road is in contemplation and it may not be a decade until the line is pushed through.

Death of an Aged Man.

Jonathan Gramley, one of Sugar valley's oldest citizens, died Wednesday afternoon at Eastville, aged 80 years. He is survived by three daughters and one son. Funeral was held Saturday at Loganton.

Cost of the War to Great Britain.

The British reported casualties up to March 12, are as follows: Killed, 2418; wounded, 8747; died of disease, 1029; missing, 3483; total, 15,677.

WASHINGTON.

Four-day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania R. R.

The almost unparalled success of the tour last year has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to offer the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg, and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania another opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, and has therefore arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, April 2.

Train will leave Renovo at 6.40 a. m., Williamsport 8.30 a. m., Scranton 7.48 a. m., Wilkesbarre 845 a. m., Sunbury 10.50 a. m., Mt. Carmel 7.30 a. m., Altoona 7.15 a. m., Lancaster 10.48 a. m., Harrisburg 12.35 p. m., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Returning, special train will leave Washington at 3 30 p. m., Thursday, April 5. Passengers from points west of Williamsport, and from Dewart, Selinsgrove, Lykens, Dillsburg, Lebanon, Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville, and points on the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 7, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon, April 5, $12.90 from Williamsport, $13.60 from Wilkesbarre, $11.70 from Sunbury, $14.00 from Altoona, $10.10 from Harrisburg, and proportionate rates from other stations, including stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad north of Chambersburg. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

For itineraries, rates, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; Tourist Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar15-2t

An Illinois Fish Story.

The fishing season being near its opening we may as well start in now to break the ice for fish stories, to waken up the knights of the rod and line. We have some good men in this place who are "fishers of men" as well as fishers of fish, and we give the following to keep them in a hopeful mood:

About the middle of last November 14 farmers of Lawrence county clubbed together and paid $30 for the privilege of seining Garvey's pond, in that county. In three hauls they secured 13,000 pounds of fish, and shoveled them into a wagon like coal. They got among other large ones a catfish weighing 94 pounds and a bass which tipped the scales at 9 pounds—larger than any bass ever caught in the Wabash river. A seine 100 yards long was used to drag the pond, and was hauled by four horses.

The pond contains 25 acres of water, and is fed by the rise of the Wabash river.

The Reporter may not dish up any snake stories until later when the fish are all fried.

G. A. R. Encampment.

It is said that the annual encampment of the department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held in Gettysburg from June 4 to 6, will be the largest attended for many years. It is expected that everyone of the 600 posts will send delegates and that many Grand Army of the Republic men besides will attend. Ample arrangements will be made to care for the immense crowd which is certain to go to Gettysburg at that time.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

John B. Krebs, and Elizabeth J. Rosecrans, Loveville.

John H. McPherson and Gertrude E. Spicher, both of Linden Hall.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Nobody Knows But Mother.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender pray'r,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storms of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels in the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.

—H. C. Dodge.

Did't thou in lies and malice deal,
'Gainst a fellow man;
Then for your soul's eternal weal,
Right the wrong ere 'nother span.

—Case.

J. P. Meckley, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $17.

John Dugan, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $12.

Two of Mr. Bitner's children, near Tusseyville, are ill of scarlet rash.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, March 18: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m.

Calvin Weaver and Lawrence Page, two Rebersburg young men, have gone to Oklahoma, where they will have employ in a flouring mill.

Milton has had a scourge of typhoid fever for some weeks. During the past fortnight 69 cases have been reported. The scourge is now decreasing.

Our esteemed friend, Jonathan Musser, of Haines twp., having been ill for some time, has become more serious from another paralytic stroke a short time ago.

A house owned by J. C. Barnhart, occupied by Thomas Levell, at Curtin station, caught fire, a short time ago, and was destroyed with its contents. Loss about $800, partly insured.

A Chapter on Children.—Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual contains a chapter especially on the diseases of children. Mailed free. Address Humphreys' Company, Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

Joseph Gilliland, we, as well as his host of friends, regret to learn, is in a precarious condition from the effect of having one of his hands cut off by a planer, mentioned in the Reporter last week. All hope for his recovery.

Clinton county deaths are: Howard, son of John Boone of Greene twp., age 35 years. Annie, daughter of Simon Brungard of Nittany valley, age 25 years. Jonathan Gramley, of Sugar valley, aged 80 years.

The pews of the Centre Hill Presbyterian church were sold to Mr. Yearick and are to be placed in an Evangelical church this side of Madisonburg, where a new church is being erected, near the present one, by one of the Evangelical branches.

A national bank, with $200,000 capital will begin business May 1, at Lewistown, with these officers: Samuel Watt, President; R. W. Jacob, Vice President; H. J. Culberstson, James H. Mann, A. Reed Hayes and M. Milleisen, Directors.

Mrs. Demos Lose, in Haines twp., was attacked by a vicious bull in the barnyard. The animal was dehorned which fact may have saved the woman's life. Her son heard her cries, and ran to her assistance. She was carried to the house unconscious but her injuries were not serious.

At Harrisburg a school teacher is on trial for placing adhesive plasters over the mouths of children who talk too much and at the wrong time. If all folks who talk too much were to have their mouths closed thus, the army of gossipers would be large and the good feeling in communities correspondingly large, and needed reconciliations grow beautifully less.

A Poser.—Charles Bradlaugh, the English free-thinker, once engaged in a discussion with a dissenting minister. He insisted that the minister should answer a question by a simple "Yes" or "No," without any circumlocution, asserting that every question could be replied to in that manner.

The reverend gentleman rose, and said: "Mr. Bradlaugh, will you allow me to ask you a question on those terms?"

"Certainly," said Bradlaugh.

"Then, may I ask, have you given up beating your wife?"

THE NEWS.

Unofficial advices received in Cincinnati from Rome declare that Henry Moeller, chancellor of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, has been appointed Bishop of Columbus.

Three more dead bodies were removed from the Red Ash mine, W. Va., but the bodies of twenty-eight more victims remain in the mine.

William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate man, was heard in bankruptcy proceedings in New York. He refused to answer questions.

Isaiah Gary, colored, was sent up for six months for attempting to burglarize the residence of Mrs. Jewell, at Port Norfolk, Va.

Captain B. G. Patterson, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Rockingham county, died in Richmond.

Adam Heipner, a wealthy merchant tailor of Grafton, W. Va., committed suicide by leaping into the Valley river.

The revenue service steamer Onondaga left Norfolk to search for the missing Spanish steamer Minerva.

Philip Kuntz was convicted in Norristown, Pa., of manslaughter in causing the death of Pierce W. Cope.

Thomas J. Williams was sentenced in Staunton, Va., to three years in the penitentiary for attempted rape.

Fire did about $60,000 worth of damage to the factory and warehouses of Samuel Bacon & Sons, in Laurel, Del.

R. Garnett Willis died in Fredericksburg, Va., from the effects of a wound received during the Civil War.

Three hundred non-union workmen, under police guard, were put to work on buildings in Chicago.

Resolutions were passed by the New York Produce Exchange asking for justice to Puerto Rico.

The convention was continued in Cleveland, O., of the National Council of Jewish Women.

The H. Kyd Douglas Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Fire wiped out $500,000 worth of property in Leads, S. D.

The estimate of the number of victims of the Red Ash mine disaster near Fire Creek, W. Va., vary between fifty-two and sixty. Thirty-four were taken from the mine, twenty-nine being dead and five seriously injured.

George W. Drake, the famous Kentucky moonshiner detective, and a man named Ford were killed near Torrent, Ky., by William St. John.

A suspected case of bubonic plague developed in Chinatown, San Francisco, and that section of the city was quarantined.

The National Tube Company, at McKeesport, Pa., advanced the wages of four thousand men ten per cent.

Smallpox is carrying off a large percentage of the population in the southern part of Mississippi.

Fire in the retail dry-goods district in Philadelphia caused a loss of $700,000.

Charles Albright, aged fifteen, was killed by a train near Meyersdale, Pa.

Two hundred and thirty men joined the strikers in Chicago.

Over a hundred miners were entombed by an explosion in the Red Ash mine, at Fire Creek, W. Va., on the south branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. More than thirty dead bodies have been taken out.

Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, known as the "Father of the House," who has served thirteen full terms in Congress as representative of the Fifth Pennsylvania district, died in Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-five years.

The grand jury in New York brought in indictments against six men, holding them responsible for disseminating the false rumors that brought about a decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Edward C. Flanagan, who murdered two women, killed one man and attempted the life of another, was tried, convicted and sentenced numerous times, died in prison at Atlanta, Ga.

The strike of thirty electric crane men at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company in Pittsburg, Pa., threw a thousand men out of work.

Proceedings were instituted in Brooklyn against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by Robert L. Cutting, on behalf of the stockholders of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company.

Police Magistrate Mott in New York held Olga Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer and Theodore Moss for trial on the charge of presenting an immoral play ("Sapho") at Wallack's Theater.

Cecil Leslie, advertising agent of the Franklin Syndicate, was arrested in Brooklyn on two charges of conspiracy and grand larceny, and plead not guilty.

A broken rail threw a passenger train over an embankment near Huntington, Pa. The conductor was killed and a number of passengers injured.

The holder of one share of the stock of the Blackwell-Durham Company prevents its sale to the American Tobacco Company.

One hundred thousand dollars was given to New York University for the building of a Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Miss Alice Connelly was found unconscious in her home in Norfolk, Va., having been attacked by some unknown burglar.

Edward R. Holder, a New York broker, failed, his liabilities being $279,455.

The Governor of West Virginia pardoned Henry B. Christie, a life prisoner.

The Independent Window Glass Association has given up the struggle.

A number of non-unionists joined the strikers in Chicago.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of Kansas held a meeting to settle their differences as to the State offices and get together for the State campaign.

President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, in a lecture in Chicago, expressed the opinion that the century would witness the downfall of Great Britain.

Miss Lillian Butts, daughter of a millionaire lumberman of Stillwater, Minn., eloped with Albert S. Franklin, a negro, and married him in Chicago.

Incendiary attempts to burn the house of Rev. Cornelius Iliyasevits, of St. Paul's United Greek Church, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., drove the minister insane.

Some unknown person mixed an acid with the holy ashes in St. Rose's Catholic Church, Meriden, Ct., and the worshipers were badly burned.

Mrs. Bertha Boyce Lankford, who divorced one husband and killed two who had been unfaithful to her, died at her home in Dallas, Tex.

James Manson is dying in Putnam, Ct., from mercurial poisoning. There are some mysterious circumstances connected with the case.

Differences as to the efficacy of faith as a cure of disease caused the divorce of George White, ex-Congressman, from his wife at Chicago.

AGUINALDO'S MOB.

SENOR LALA BLAMES ANTI-IMPERIALISTS FOR BLOODSHED.

MEETS LEAGUE OFFICIALS.

War Prolonged by the Documents Sent Out to the Islands—The Rebel Chieftain Reads Them to His Soldiers and Declares That the Americans Want Him to Continue the War.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila, who is lecturing on the Philippines, visited the office of the Anti-Imperialist League by request of Secretary Irving Winslow. William Lloyd Garrison was also present.

The three had a long talk, after which Mr. Lala said that he and his new formed acquaintances could hardly agree on a single point.

During the conversation Mr. Lala told the Boston men that Aguinaldo's following is among the uneducated, and that he fills these people with stories, making them believe that if they accept American government they will only return to Spanish oppression. Mr. Lala further said:

"Aguinaldo is assisted by the anti-imperialists in this country. These latter he blames for the bloodshed in the Philippines. They have sent documents to that country and these are published in the Filipino papers.

"Aguinaldo reads them and shows them to his followers with the statement: 'I told you that the Americans want us to continue the war.' As a result, the poor fellows continue to fight."

OLD TROOPS RETURNING.

Those Longest in Philippines Are to Be Relieved.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department has taken the initial steps towards renovating the military forces in the Philippines by returning in small detachments the troops who have seen longest service there and replacing them by recruits raised in this country.

The movement began last week, when instructions were sent to General Otis to pick out a battalion from each of three regiments which had been longest in the Philippines, namely, the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry and return them to the United States.

The Eighteenth Infantry is scattered through the Island of Panay, the Twenty-third is in the Islands of Cebu and Jolo and the Fourteenth is at Manila. The men picked out for return will be those whose term of enlistment are about to expire or those broken in health.

While General Otis has not yet signified what force he requires to compensate for the withdrawal of these three battalions, the department is proceeding on the assumption that the recruits gathered in New York ready to leave for Manila on the Sumner when that transport is completed will suffice.

TROOPS CALLED FOR.

Generals Young and Hood Ask for Reinforcements—Rebels Attack Aparri Town.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Generals Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Forty-eighth Regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels, recently, persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the Province of North Ilocos, and the Red Katipunan Cross, sympolic of resistance, is again appearing among the natives. It is believed that the insurgent generals, Tino and Flores, have been driven by General Young into General Hood's district, south of Aparri.

The fact that General Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

General Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres, Province of South Camarines, General Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of 40 men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy has divided into small bands in the mountains under the leadership of General Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted. The inhabitants of the district of Libmanan, including Abella, the provincial Governor, and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

Liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed 68 Chinamen and 40 Spaniards at the town of Calabanga.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 bales of hemp in the Camarines provinces.

Twelve hundred well-armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite Province, with a Chinese general in command, surround the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh Regiment, which has lost 8 men killed and 20 wounded in defending those towns.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Tragic Death of F. M. Reynolds at Parsons, W. Va.

Parsons, W. Va., (Special.)—F. M. Reynolds, a prominent lumber dealer of this town, committed suicide in the office of his mill at Thomas. He cut his throat with a knife, and only lived a short time. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Circuit Court is in session. At this term will come up the celebrated Kerns case. Fred D. Kerns was tried at the June term of the Circuit Court here for the murder of Miss Lucy Dey, in Davis, last April. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Supreme Court reversed this verdict, and now the case is back for a new trial.

Fatal Explosion.

Pompton, N. J., (Special.)—The Smith Fuse Manufactory at this place blew up and four persons were killed and a number more or less injured.

The killed are: John Rhods, William Cadmus, William H. Talmage, John Merritt, a boy.

They were at work in the factory with about 30 other men and girls. The bodies of the four persons killed were badly mangled, and some of them blown to pieces.

Percy Jacobus was blown into the river and badly hurt.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

Lord Roberts Reports Successful Operations—Gen. French Did the Hardest Part of the Fighting.

London, (By Cable.)—The War Office has just posted the following advices from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, Wednesday.—We had a very successful day and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged with a second line of intrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

"The fighing was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and General French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy.

"Our casualties were about fifty. I regret to say that Lieutenant Keswick was killed and Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded, both of the Twelfth Lancers. Lieutenant De Crespigny, of the Second Life Guards, was severely wounded. Remaining casualties will be telegraphed later.

"Generals Dewet and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

Earlier in the day, in a despatch to the War Office, announcing his intended attack on the Boers, Lord Roberts had given the following as the disposition of the forces:

"The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and General Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the Sixth Division, which is advancing without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time. The enemy are in full retreat towards the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Tucker's Seventh Division, Colville's Ninth Division and the Guards brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplars Drift, where I propose to place my headquarters."

A MILLION LOST BY A FIRE.

A Disastrous Conflagration in the Dry Goods District in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—A fire entailing an estimated loss of over $700,000 occurred in the retail dry goods district. The conflagration originated in the engine room of Shoneman Bros., dry goods and millinery store, at Eighth and Arch streets. The engine room was in the basement at the center of the structure. It is said that while the fire was being drawn from the furnaces sparks communicated with some waste paper, and the little blaze spread with astonishing rapidity to the upper floors.

This was at 7:15 o'clock, and the employes had not yet arrived. A general alarm was sounded, but all efforts to save the building were fruitless, and it was leveled. The loss is placed at $300,000. Marks Bros.' dry goods store, adjoining, was partly damaged by smoke and water, and their storehouse was completely gutted, entailing an estimated loss of $300,000. The Shoneman building was four stories and Marks five stories in height.

The flames spread to the six-story building on Cherry street occupied by Meyerhoff Bros., manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, and the Philadelphia Electrical Equipment Company. Nothing was left of this place but the walls, and the loss is placed at $200,000. Several smaller buildings were more or less seriously damaged.

About 1,500 persons, men, women and children, were thrown out of employment by the fire.

ANOTHER STEEL COMPANY.

One Incorporated at Charlestown With a Capital of One Million.

Charlestown, W. Va., (Special.)—A steel concern was incorporated here with a subscribed capital of $1,000,000, of which $100,000 is already paid up. The incorporators are James N. Vance, John D. Culbertson and Frank J. Hearn, all of Wheeling, and Arthur P. Luke and Edmund C. Converse, of New York. The main office of the company will be at Wheeling, and the company will begin at once the manufacture of steel and iron. Charters have also been issued to the Ideal Mutual Improvement Company, of Huntington, with an authorized capital of $50,000. The incorporators are P. Q. Payne and N. H. Gordon, of Huntington; D. Stratton, of St. Albans, W. A. Harper and W. W. Tackle, of Winchester, Ky. The Morgantown Bridge and Investment Company, of Morgantown, with an authorized capital of $250,000. The incorporators are all of Morgantown.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH.

The Loss Will Reach Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special.)—The town of Elizabeth, Wirt county, narrowly escaped being wiped out by fire Sunday.

About 4 o'clock A. M., fire broke out in the rear of Mrs. Sayre's millinery store and spread rapidly throughout a row of buildings opposite the courthouse, including Fline's jewelry store, the Elizabeth Drug Company's establishment, the general stores of G ay Bros. and the grocery of R. E. Woodhard. These structures, together with their contents, were destroyed. The buildings were the property of Mrs. Kendall. There is no fire department at Elizabeth, and the flames were fought by a bucket brigade. Just after the fire broke out the authorities of this city were telephoned for and had the city fire engines and men all ready to start for the scene on a special train on the Little Kanawha Valley Railroad when word was received that the fire was under control. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A World's Record Broken.

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special.)—Charles Hanson, a Swede, lifted 560 pounds with one finger without a harness. The accomplishment of this feat breaks the world's record for one-finger lift, 553½ pounds, lifted in Chicago, May 7, 1896, by Louis Cyr, a Frenchman. Hansen now claims the world's championship for the one-finger lift, and will defend his title against all comers.

KILLED AT LAST.

George Drake, Famous Mountain Detective, Shot by Old Enemy.

Lexington, Ky., (Special.)—George W. Drake, the famous mountain detective and ex-deputy United States Marshal, and a man named Ford were shot to death near Torrent, Ky., by William St. John.

It is reported to be the result of bad feeling of long standing between Drake and St. John.

Drake is said to have run down more moonshiners and criminals in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky than any other officer in the service.

50 PERISH IN MINE.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT FIRE CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA.

BODIES BADLY MANGLED.

The Wives and Children of the Victims Crowd About the Mines, and Many of the Women are Held Back by the Relief Parties From Risking Their Lives to Find Their Loved Ones.

Fire Creek, W. Va., (Special.)—The first explosion of gas that has ever occurred in the New River Valley happened at Red Ash Tuesday morning at 7.30. The force of the explosion was so great that cars standing 200 feet in one of the entries were blown out to the mouth of the mine, and a hole 12 feet in diameter was blown in the mountain side one fourth of a mile from the mouth of the mine and was clearly felt in the Rush Run mine, one mile distant.

Nearly 50 men are killed and Manager Shirkey has ordered that number of coffins. The mine is completely wrecked, and the scene of the explosion cannot be reached.

Nine Bodies Recovered.

Only nine bodies have been recovered, including those of Quarrels, Hackney, Jackson and Washington. These were close to the mouth of the mine. The rest cannot be gotten, as the firedamp overcomes the men before they are hardly inside and they can work but a few minutes at a time. The excitement is great, but not nearly so great as might be imagined.

Experience of Eye-Witnesses.

M. C. Spix, coke boss, said he saw the cloud of dust, wreckage, cars and other debris come out of the mine, and knew what it was.

George Tucker said he was standing at the mouth of the mine and heard a loud explosion and saw fire, and when he came to he was under a pile of wreckage, severely injured.

State Mine Inspector Edward G. Pinckney, of Montgomery, W. Va., says the mine had good ventilation, no holes or pockets in the roof, and that every precaution was used to prevent accidents, but that they might have been drawing pillars, and in the holes caused by them the gas might have accumulated in the mine. In time sufficient was gathered to produce the explosion. Further than this Mr. Pinckney would say nothing, as he said he could not make his report public until filed in the Inspector's office.

What the Superintendent Says.

John Laing, mine superintendent of the mines, was seen by a correspondent. He had been working all day in the mine and was suffering from the gas. When questioned in regard to the explosion, he said that he had been mine superintendent for a long time and that he had never known of so serious an explosion before. He had never thought such an explosion possible in this mine; that while he had noticed some little gas in the mine, it was not considered dangerous; that they had seen some little fire on the coal, but that every precaution known had been taken; that they had a competent boss, whose duty it was to see that no one carrying an exposed light went in where the gas was known to be; that wherever gas in the slightest was they had signboards, and the men were cautioned never to go into these places until the fire boss had written on these boards that he had examined the places in question and they were safe. Mr. Laing said that their system of ventilation was perfect, as they had two good fans and their courses were double and drove the pure air up to the face of the coal when the men were working. He says the explosion occurred about 7 A. M., and there were between 50 and 60 men in at the time. Had it occurred 30 minutes later there would have been 150 men in the mine.

The sight of the poor blackened bodies that have been taken from the mines is awful. They were burnt almost beyond recognition, and a white man can hardly be distinguished from a black man.

Rescuers at Work.

The rescuing party is working in 10-minutes shifts, but can do little, although they are working heroically. The after-damp is holding them back, and a man goes in, walks out in a few minutes, or is brought gasping to the light. A mine doctor grabs the man, cold water is applied to his face and then a little whisky is given him and he staggers on to fresh air. In the course of an hour he goes back to the work of rescue.

MANGLED BY CRASHING TRAINS.

Four Hundred Miners in a Bad Wreck—Two Killed.

Brazil, Ind., (Special.)—A miners' train, carrying 4 0 workmen at the mines north of here to their homes in this city, was run into by a local freight train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, and the caboose and two cars were smashed to splinters. Melvin Easter and Charles Crompey were instantly killed, and more than forty persons severely injured. Among those seriously injured, many of whom will die, are:

Thomas Barrowman, both legs broken; Will Dodwell, injured internally; William Lumseen, arm broken, injured in chest; Samuel Lynch, internal injuries; John Dickson, back broken; Thomas Davis, both arms broken; John Little, arm broken; William Vesper, internal injuries.

The wreck occurred in a deep cut in the center of a short curve. The railroad company at once sent a special train and brought the wounded to this city. All the vehicles obtainable at the livery stables and from private homes were secured to take the men to their homes. Engineer William McIntosh and Fireman Ed Sheehan, on the freight train, were injured by jumping when they observed the impending danger. The wreckage caught fire, and the rescuers were forced to make a heroic fight to prevent those pinned in the wreck from being cremated.

Medals for Sailors.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Long has returned to the House Military Committee with his approval the draft of a bill submitted to him and introduced by Representative Bull, of Connecticut, appropriating $20,000 to provide medals for the sailors who participated in the battle of July 3 off Santiago.

The measure is so framed as to avoid invidious distinction and the renewal of old animosities.

Guarding the Czar.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable.)—The recent discovery of Russian and Polish nihilist plots have led to renewed police precautions. On all the Russian frontiers the police are exercising extreme vigilance and are guarding the Czar's movements.

The entire routes of the Czar's visits to barracks, theatres and public functions are doubly patroled by secret police, while the guards about the winter palace and along the Neva Quay are particularly numerous.

The United States cruiser Prairie arrived at Rouen with the American exhibits for the Paris Exposition.

LEAVING CAPE COLONY.

The Boers are Retreating From All of That Section—Gen. Brabant Attacks Them.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Boers are evacuating all of Northern Cape Colony, carrying their guns and supplies with them. A force remains at Norval's point, presumably to oppose a British advance across the Orange river there. General Brabant, commanding a division of colonial troops, attacked a force of Boers at Labuschagnes nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown. Labuschagnes nek is about 35 miles northeast of Sterkstroom. General Brabant, it is stated, gained three positions, and as night closed was facing Boers posted on an opposite hill. The British loss was six killed and 18 wounded.

Fighting has begun to the eastward of Osfontein, in the Orange Free State, where Lord Roberts' main army is stationed. General French, with a large mounted force, found Boers intrenched in a strong position on a kopje and fighting was in progress when the last message was sent. Reinforcements are reaching Lord Roberts daily. A London cablegram says his army must number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, if not more. General Buller's forces in Natal numbers 40,000. Good judges in London now place the total force of Boers in the field at 50,000.

All or part of the Transvaal Boers who recently faced General Buller in Natal are retreating to Biggarsberg, 38 miles north of Ladysmith. A British force will march through Zululand and try to intercept them north of Biggarsberg. Some of the Free Staters have retired to Van Reenen's Pass, and the mass of troops from both republics is believed to be assembling at Winburg, 70 miles northeast of Bloemfontein.

It is officially announced at Bloemfontein that "General Cronje, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, surrendered owing to scarcity of food and ammunition." A Cape Town dispatch states that the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg make a total of 4,660. The difference in the figure may be accounted for if the Cape Town total is taken to represent not only those captured with Cronje February 27, but the others captured in the operations which ended in Cronje's surrender.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, European diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, authorizes a denial of the report that he received news that Mafeking had been relieved.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Opposition to the Emperor's bill for an increase in the navy is increasing in the Reichstag.

The trouble between the French Canadians and the English in Montreal continues threatening.

Mr. Robert J. Buchanan, secretary of the Lafayette Monument Commission, presented to President Loubet the first of the Lafayette souvenir dollars.

The Montreal Express, on the Canadian Pacific, went down an embankment, near Burkton and a number of passengers were injured.

The influenza is now raging in Paris, President Loubet, Cardinal Richard and other prominent people being among the sufferers.

The University of Edinburg will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon United States Ambassador Choate.

Charles Eagleton was sent up for five years in London for bigamy. He admitted having six wives.

The German schooner Ida foundered off Dungeness. All but two of the crew were drowned.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the big new tenement buildings in London.

The secret instructions issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior were that no statistical information about the contravention of the food adulteration law should be given the American consuls.

The British punitive expedition sent to avenge the murder of two commissioners in the Monghern district, Burmah, killed 80 villagers and burned 2,000 houses.

The Russian government, it is said, will lease a Persian harbor on terms similar to those of the lease of Port Arthur.

Lady Louise Madeleina Tighe, who danced at the famous ball in Brussels, died at Woodstock, County Kilkenny.

The German Reichstag passed the third reading of the motion to repeal the so-called "dictatorship paragraph" in force in Alsace-Lorraine.

Major McBride, who raised an Irish brigade for the Boers, was defeated in his contest to succeed Michael Davitt in Parliament.

The German battleship Sachseon stranded near Kiel, and in attempting to lighten the warship one of her guns was lost.

During a carnival procession at Carneas, Venezuela, an ineffectual attempt was made to shoot President Castro.

Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, in a speech in Paris spoke warningly against demonstrations of Anglophobia.

King Oscar of Sweden expresses the hope that the wars in South Africa and the Philippines will soon be ended. The new Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs strenuously opposes the demand of the Norwegians for a separate minister of foreign affairs and a separate representation abroad.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Chicago may export coal.

Philadelphia has 135 unions.

Japan cooks earn $2.5) per week.

Austria's 90,000 coal miners struck.

New York is to have a pie trust.

Japan cotton mills are consolidating.

Boston has 12,500 municipal employees.

Alabama is to have a State federation.

New York ate last year 977,280,120 eggs.

Griffin, Ga., is to have a $20,000 knitting mill.

America has seventeen oleomargarine factories.

New York has a co-operative cigarette makers' union.

The United States and Canada contain 400,000 coal miners.

Providence carpenters will demand the eight-hour day.

New York unionists want a "labor-law enforcement inspector."

During the past four years 120,000,000 union hat labels have been used.

The Iron Molders' Union of New York is worth $35,000 and has 8,000 members.

Ohio's legislature killed a paper that required equal pay for men and women.

Tarnpool, Austria, has a municipal bakery, and sells bread at cost price to citizens.

Dresden, Germany, publishes a daily paper, and all profits are spent on public parks.

Leeds, England, has city ownership of slaughterhouse and meat market costing $2.0,000.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

WAYNESBORO'S BIG BLAZE

Two Business Houses Occupied by Twenty Tenants Destroyed—The Headquarters of Ten Secret Orders Were Burned Out—Serious Outbreak in the Western University—A Murder near Hazleton.

Between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock A. M., Waynesboro was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history. A high wind was blowing, and had it not been for the efforts of the volunteer firemen the whole of the east end would have been in ashes. As it was the loss is more than $100,000, involving the total destruction of the Woiff and the Brenisholts blocks, the former the largest and finest business block in the city. The Woiff block was occupied by more than twenty tenants, each one of whom lost his stock and fixtures. The principal loss is incurred by Woiff Brothers, amounting all told, to more than $50,000, with an insurance of $20,000. Other heavy losers are Val Smith, dry goods, $20,000, insurance $14,000; Dr. F. S. Brenisholtz, loss $10,000, insurance $4,000; J. H. Stine, clothier, loss $10,000, insurance $8000; C. W. Schaibly, variety store, loss $10,000, insurance $5000; C. C. McKown, grocer, loss $4000, insurance $2000. Ten secret orders had their headquarters in this building. Their paraphernalia is all lost.

Strike of 250 Students.

Trouble of an unusual character has broken out at the Western University of Pennsylvania. At the close of the sessions 250 students packed their books and declared they would not return. The students are members of the Freshmen, Junior and Sophomore classes. The difficulty arose over a book which was abstracted from the desk of a professor. It contained records. The faculty assessed the students a certain sum for the loss of the book. The students wanted to buy a new book, but as the value of the one stolen lay chiefly in what it contained the faculty refused to listen to the proposition. The students arranged for a strike, and it is said that they are determined to remain away from the institution. The trouble seems to be more serious than is usually the case in college pranks.

Rescued From Raging Flood.

While returning home from school, Helen, a daughter of G. Pearson Cloud, of East Goshen Township, slipped from a bridge and fell twelve feet into the deep water of Chester Creek, which had been flooded over its embankments by the recent rains. Her sister screamed for help, and Mrs. Smiley, lives in the neighborhood, responded, jumping into the chilly water and making a heroic effort to rescue the little one, but was unable to get out. Harry Dutton arrived upon the scene at this juncture and the woman and child were dragged from the stream. The child had been carried at least fifty feet by the flood and narrowly escaped drowning.

Three Bullets in His Body.

At Cranberry workmen discovered the body of a man lying near a shanty at the Cranberry Colliery. The man was lying face downward in a pool of blood. His skull was crushed and the body riddled with bullets. The interior of the shanty showed that a terrible struggle had taken place there and it is evident that more than one man attacked the victim. At the coroner's inquest three bullets were found in the body. The victim was well dressed. He was about 40 years old, weighed 165 pounds, was 5 feet 8 inches in height and has not yet been identified.

Magistrate's Suicide.

Charles J. Farne, a justice of the peace of St. Clair, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He was for fourteen years lieutenant in Company K, Eighth Regiment, and was the organizer of the St. Clair Sons of Veterans. He was a member of St. Clair Borough Council. Farne was 42 years of age and leaves a widow and eight children.

Two Persons Accidentally Shot.

Near Bushkill, as Fred Townsend was examining a revolver, it went off. The bullet passed through his left hand and then entered the body of his brother-in-law, Timothy Miller, a lad of 15 years, who was bending over Townsend. Miller was shot between the first and second ribs, the bullet passing up, avoiding the heart and lodging in the shoulder.

Brakeman Crushed to Death.

Alexander Clune, a brakeman, was crushed to death while at his work at Carbondale. He was riding on the engine and was caught between the cab and breaker chutes, and his life was crushed out. He leaves a family.

No Exhibit at Paris.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce the manufacturers' committee reported adversely on the proposal to have the chamber make an exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The report was approved by the chamber.

In Brief.

The Weatherwax Manufacturing Company, which was started in Bloomsburg two years ago, has moved its entire equipment to Boonton, N. J.

Cyrus S. Shaeffer, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania system, stopped his train for orders near Greensburg, and as he stepped from the train he was struck by a fast express train and instantly killed.

Cornelius Sharp, aged 24, of Phillipsburg, N. J., was admitted to the Easton Hospital with both legs cut off. Sharp jumped from a Lehigh Valley freight train and rolled under the wheels. His condition is critical.

A Telling Postscript.

Judge: Miss Jones was ill and in great haste to go out of town. She wrote to the proprietor of a mountain farmhouse that had been recommended to her to engage board. This is the reply: "Miss Jones—My terms are $5 a week each, where two occupy a room; $6 when occupied by one. House is very near the river and a large brook runs through the place. Table of the best, with milk and cream in abundance. Plenty of shade about grounds. Horses and wagons at disposal of guests." But it was the postscript that went to the heart of the matter (and of Miss Jones). It read: "I could not accommodate you this year, as my house was burned to the ground last May."

AFTER WAR THE SONG OF PEACE.

Dark drifts of clouds shut out the sky,
The air is rent with sounds of strife;
My brother marches forth to die,
Or take some fellow mortal's life—
The Peace the world has waited for
Shrinks pale behind the skirts of War!

Across the plains the ruts are deep
Where engines of destruction passed;
The blinds are drawn where orphans weep,
And blood is flowing free and fast;
The hills give back the cannon's roar;
The Song of Peace is heard no more!

My brother mocks me in his heart,
I blame him for the stand he takes;
The world Christ saved is rent apart,
And every tie that bound us breaks!
The war god shrieks, the sabre gleams,
And crimson streaks are in the streams.

But God was reigning in the sky
When David went to smite his foe;
And God is reigning still on high,
And still inspiring men below!
And when the sounds of battle cease,
And when the work of War is o'er,
Then shall the hopeful Song of Peace
Swell higher, clearer than before!
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

The Smuggler's Stratagem

HOW HE SAVED HIS TRUNKFUL OF DIAMONDS.

When Capt. Owens, recently retired from the command of a transatlantic greyhound, joined the little circle of men seated around the stove in a downtown shipping office, where they had spent the greater part of the afternoon discussing rates for over-sea freight, marine insurance and other interests of the maritime world, the conversation naturally turned to the grave responsibility resting upon the captain of a modern ocean liner. They talked of the thousands of human lives which are annually entrusted to his care; of dreary hours on the bridge, when the white fog hangs and wind moans of the shipwreck and the drowned, or when the winter gale is whistling and the icy spoon-drift hurtles against the funnels. They talked of the sodden derelict and the iceberg, which so often defy the skill and watchfulness of the transatlantic captain. "Is it any wonder then," said one of the circle, "that a skipper's hair is white before he is fifty and that his face is as wrinkled as a crumpled bank note. Look at Capt. Owens. Looks ten years older than he really is, I'll warrant."

"Well, gentlemen," replied the captain, with a twinkle in his gray eyes which seemed out of keeping with the general trend of the conversation, "it is a wearing life; there's no getting away from that fact. Yes, you have got to think pretty quick at times, and sometimes you have to act before you think. Speaking on this strain reminds me of how Capt. Blank of the Nereid once saved his vessel and the lives of all on board by acting promptly in an emergency. Capt. Blank is not very proud of the whole affair, and I doubt if he ever told it to any one. At all events he never received a vote of thanks suitably engrossed from the passengers, but perhaps he was not much disappointed." After this preliminary the captain told the story, which in substance is as follows:

Just before the Imperial Line steamship Nereid, Capt. Blank, pulled out of its dock in Liverpool for New York City, some years ago, a thick-set man with a heavy black mustache ran up the gang-plank and gazed anxiously at the pasengers, who were crowded along the rail watching the bustle and confusion on the dock. He evidently found the person for whom he was looking, for he gave a sigh of satisfaction, rushed down the gang-plank and sent a cablegram. Then he boarded the vessel again, secured a stateroom and did not appear on deck nor at the seat assigned to him at the dining table in the saloon until the vessel was well out to sea. He registered under the name of James Sweeney.

This is the cablegram he sent:

Collector of Port at New York:

"James Packard, smuggler, on board steamship Nereid. Thousand of dollars' worth of diamonds concealed in small trunk. Will arrest him at quarantine. McGRATH, Inspector."

The inspector's cablegram caused much satisfaction among the revenue officers in the city; for diamonds had long been leaking into this country from England and the dispatch gave evidence that no mistake had been made when McGrath was selected to cross the ocean and hunt the smugglers down.

Meanwhile the Nereid ploughed her way through the waters of the North Atlantic and on the third day out she had made such good time that the captain began to look for a record-breaking voyage, while the passengers, no less eager, made bets regarding the exact time that would elapse before the vessel arrived abreast of the Sandy Hook Lightship. Packard, who was known aboard the ship as Thomas Gray, a broker, was the most gentlemanly of smugglers, and his engaging conversation and polished manners made him the life of his table and established him as a prime favorite among the passengers in general. McGrath, known to the passengers as Sweeney, was not so popular. No one knew anything about him or his business, and, moreover, he ate with his knife. And then, too, his eyes had a suspiciously roving cast which set him down in the minds of many as a professional gambler. But the inspector did not care. In fact, he was supremely happy; for he had forced an entrance into Gray's stateroom with the aid of a skeleton key during the smuggler's absence and had located the small trunk. That was all he wanted. When the time came he would seize the trunk, point Gray out to the inspectors and his work would be accomplished.

"The only thing that bothers me," said the inspector to himself one day, as he sat in the smoking room, puffing a very fat, black cigar, "is how the devil he ever expected to get that trunk ashore." That thought, however, did not worry him much and he soon became engrossed in a game of poker with two actors and a champion heavyweight pugilist.

Had the smuggler remained in blissful ignorance of the identity of the inspector he would probably at the present time be enjoying an enforced confinement at the expense of the Government. But, unfortunately, the inspector had forgotten to lock the stateroom door after he had forced it with his skeleton keys, and this did not escape the notice of the acute smuggler. He had locked the door. Who opened it? He became suspicious and then alarmed. From a steward he learned that Sweeney had been seen loitering around the passageway some time before. That was sufficient. He never had liked the way Sweeney had eyed him on various occasions. What was to be done? At 5 o'clock the next morning the vessel would be off the Lightship. He thought a minute, then ran to the smoking room and, as he expected, found Sweeney absorbed in his favorite game. That was just what he wanted. He went back to his stateroom, and then tip-toed noiselessly to the inspector's door, a little further down the passageway. It was unlocked. He left it wide open and then ran back to his stateroom, seized the trunk—it was a small affair—carried it to the inspector's room and shoved it under his berth. This done he shut the door with a sigh of satisfaction and went on deck. He had still one more card to play, and if things worked right it would be a trump.

Sweney retired late that night and neglected to take off his clothing. It is likely he would have retired with his hat on had he not left it in the smoking room.

At 6 o'clock the next morning the smuggler played his trump. With a mysterious air he beckoned Capt. Blank down from the bridge. The vessel had not broken a record and the captain was in a sour mood.

"Well, well," he said impatiently; "what is it?"

"Listen," said the smuggler impressively. "I have a confession to make. I come to tell you that in a short half-hour this ship will be blown to atoms. It is my duty; it is in your power to prevent it Listen This man Sweeney is a dynamiter and anarchist, an arch fiend whose hands and heart and soul areare red with blood of the innocent lives he has taken. Years ago his father was lost in the wreck of one of your vessels. He has sworn revenge, it has been his main object in life. I fell under his hynoptic influence and was compelled to aid him in his dastardly scheme. But the spell is broken and I hasten to save your ship and our lives."

"Well, what is it man? Out with it!" roared old Blank excitedly.

"It is this," said the smuggler calmly. "Under his berth there is a small trunk. It contains nitro-glycerine in a sufficient quantity to wreck New York City. A time lock is attached and it is set for 6:30. Don't hesitate; act promptly or we are lost. Do something, dispose of the trunk somehow and all will be well." And Gray frothed at the mouth and fell to the floor in a very realistic faint.

The captain barely noticed the smuggler. With a roar and a bellow he summoned the first officer and half the crew.

"Get that trunk," he roared, "and heave it overboard. Clap the man into irons."

The crew made a rush for Sweeney's door and broke it in with a bang. Half of them fell upon Sweeney and bound him hand and foot, while the rest laid hold of the trunk, carried it up stairs with a rush and hove it far over the stern. Sweeney was locked up in his stateroom and when the revenue officers boarded the vessel at Quarantine and asked for McGrath, the inspector, and Packard, the smuggler. Captain Blank assured them that he had never heard of either of the gentlemen. He said that he had a dynamiter aboard named Sweeney who had tried to blow up the ship, but no smugglers or detectives. The smuggler was the first man down the gangplank when the vessel was warped into the dock and when McGrath was released he told Captain Blank several things that made him blush. The other inspectors did likewise. The trunk was picked up by a sailboat containing the smuggler's confederates, who had sailed out from Sandy Hook to signal Gray that the authorities at this port were on the lookout for him.—New York Sun.

When Age Begins to Tell.

A man is beginning to get old when he thinks it is more fun to remember what fun it used to be to do things than it is to do them.—New York Press.

TRIED THE CHINESE WAY.

Paid His Doctor Only When Well, but the Plan Had Its Drawbacks.

"The Chinese system of paying their physicians while the patient keeps well and shutting off the salary when he gets sick always struck me as being singularly sensible," said one of the tenants of a big New Orleans office building. "You see, it gives a doctor every incentive to make an unavoidable illness as brief as possible, while our method of paying while we are disabled offers just the opposite inducement. Of course, I don't mean to say that any reputable practitioner would deliberately keep a patient laid up for the sake of his fee, but the temptation is certainly mighty strong and last New Year's, after settling a whopping big bill for the preceding quarter, I made up my mind to give the Chinese method a trial—just as an interesting experiment.

"I was afraid to make the proposition to my regular physician, who's a very stiff-necked old-timer, and would probably have brained me with a stethoscope under the impression that I was impugning his honor, so I hunted up a very earnest, able young doctor whom I knew to be struggling hard to get a foothold, and laid the scheme before him. 'I'm in delicate health,' I said, 'and your profession generally gets a good deal of my money from one year's end to another, besides penning me up in bed and preventing me from attending to business. Now, I'll give you $12.50 a month as long as you keep me well. If I get sick your pay stops until I'm up again. He thought a moment and accepted."

"Well, how did it turn out?" asked one of a group of listeners.

"I'm just coming to that," replied the speaker. "For a week or so it worked all right. The doctor dropped in once or twice to look me over casually, and I had a pleasant feeling that some one was vitally interested in seeing that I kept well. Then came the first unpleasant experience. We had a rainy day, and I was hurrying up Canal street toward the office when a man suddenly pounced on me and dragged me into a hallway. It was the doctor. 'Good heavens!' he fairly yelled, 'where are your rubbers?' 'I don't know,' I stammered, startled half out of my wits. 'Then give me the money to buy you a pair at once,' he said, 'or you'll be down with pneumonia and I'll lose a whole month's wages.' He was so fierce that I shelled out and missed several important engagements while I waited.

"A few nights afterward I was quietly eating a rum omelette in a restaurant when who should rush up but that same confounded doctor. 'Rum omelette!' he grasped, turning pale as death. 'Why man alive! do you want to take the bread right out of my mouth!' and with that he grabbed the omelette and ordered me some tea and toast. 'Your digestive organs are very sensitive,' he said, 'and an attack of gastritis would mean $8 or $10 out of my pocket. I'm a poor man,' said he, 'and I can't afford to take any such chances. It wouldn't be just to my family.'

"I ate the tea and toast, which I abominate, and began to wonder whether the Chinese system was quite as much of a cinch as it seemed at long range. Well, I won't bore you with all the details, but I give you my word that for the next two weeks I suffered martyrdom. That infernal doctor was continually bobbing up at unexpected places, determined to keep me well or perish in the attempt. At last he passed the limit. I was at the theatre with a party of friends, and by some horrible fatality he was sitting in the next row. He kept shifting about uneasily, and finally, right in the midst of the performance, he leaned over and whispered hoarsely: 'Say did you remember to put on your chest protector?' Everybody near us tittered, and I yearned for his gore.

"Next day I fired him. I have gone back to the old system. It's crude, I admit, and open to abuses, but that man's rampant solicitude was undermining my health."

The Convenient New Cork Tiling.

A product called cork tiling has recently been placed upon the market which is made of what is known to the trade as "virgin cork," ground compressed, and otherwise treated by a patented process, and which is free from the cement and glue usually employed to hold the particles together We are informed that tiles made of this pure, compressed cork form an admirable flooring, which, besides being noiseless, water proof, warm and germ proof, is capable of withstanding hard usage. By varying the degree of compression and modifying the manufacturing process slightly, sheets of cork different in color and density are obtained, which when sawed and finished in the form of panels, can be used for wainscoting alone, or in connection with cork tile floors. Cork compressed into sheets and sawed to the size and thickness desired constitutes a very efficient pulley covering. It is said that a pulley covered or lagged with compressed cork will transmit from fifty to sixty per cent. more power with the same tension of belt than one having only a smooth iron surface.—Scientific American.

For Sweeping the Streets.

A new street-sweeping machine has been designed to be operated with ease by one man. There is a shaft supporting two small wheels to carry a brush frame with a receptacle balancing the brush, and two handles at the rear by which the brush is pushed along the pavement.

COWS, OR STEAM ENGINES.

Which Have Done the Most for the Advancement of Mankind?

Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I have Known," "The Biography of a Grizzly," etc., in writing in the Century of "The National Zoo at Washington," raises an interesting question as to the relative value of domestic animals and human inventions.

At the beginning of this century the continent of North America was one vast and teeming game-range. Not only were the Buffalo in millions across the Mississippi, but other large game was fully as abundant, though less conspicuous. Herds of Elk, numbering ten or fifteen thousand, were commonly seen along the upper Missouri. The antelope ranged the higher plains in herds of thousands; Whitetail Deer, though less gregarious, were seen in bands of hundreds; while bighorn sheep, though still less disposed to gather in large flocks, were rarely out of sight in the lower parts of the eastern Rockies, and it was quite usual to see several hundred blacktail in the course of a single day's travel.

But a change set in when the pioneer Americans, with their horses, their deadly rifles, their energy, and their taste for murder, began to invade the newly found West. The settlers increased in numbers, and the rifles became more deadly each year; but the animals did not improve in speed, cunning, or fecundity in an equal ratio, and so were defeated in the struggle for life, and started on the down grade toward extinction. Aside from sentimental or esthetic reasons, which I shall not here discuss, the extinction of a large or highly organized animal is a serious matter.

1. It is always dangerous to disturb the balance of nature by removing a poise. Some of the worst plagues have arisen in this way.

2. We do not know, without much and careful experiment, how vast a service that animal might have done to mankind as a domestic species.

The force of this will be more apparent if we recollect how much the few well-known domestic species have done for the advancement of our race. Who can decide which has done more for mankind, the Cow or the steam-engine, the horse or electricity, the sheep or the printing press, the dog or the rifle, the ass or the loom? No one indeed can pronounce on these, yet all on reflection feel that there is reason in the comparisons. Take away these inventions, and we are put back a century, or perhaps two; but further, take away the domestic animals, and we are reduced to absolute savagery, for it was they who first made it possible for our aboriginal forefathers to settle in one place and learn the rudiments of civilization.

And it is quite possible, though of course not demonstrable, that the humble chuckie barn-fowl has been a larger benefactor of our race than any mechanical invention in our possession, for there is no inhabited country on earth to-day where the barn-fowl is not a mainstay of health. There are vast regions of South America and Europe where it is the mainstay, and nowhere is there known anything that can take its place, which is probably more than can be said of anything in the world of mechanics.

Felu's Talented Feet.

The career of Charles Francois Felu, the armless Belgian artist, who died recently, in his seventieth year, is one of the most striking instances on record of success in overcoming the deficiencies of nature. Born June 26, 1830, at Waermaede, near Courtral, North Flanders, entirely without arms, he, nevertheless, achieved considerable success as a painter. Beginning the study at Antwerp, when already twenty-five years old, by means of his feet he copied some hundreds of the best masterpieces to be found all over the world, especially in America. One of his earliest recollections was of sitting in the garden while his mother taught him to grasp with his bady toes the bright flowers for which he cried. Very soon he learned to gather them for himself, and, steadily pursuing this form of instruction, his feet soon became flexible and useful.

When painting, M. Felu leaned slightly backward, to enable him to raise his foot to the level of the canvas. He opened the paint box and mixed his colors without difficulty and worked quite easily. Holding the palette by the left great toe, passed through the orifice like a thumb, with the other foot he manipulated the brush with astonishing skill and confidence. At meals he used a knife and fork and managed his own drinking glass. Until the last few years he always shaved himself and never had an accident. His one grievance was that he could not gain mastery over a button hole.—London Daily Chronicle.

Millions of Bibles Distributed.

The most reliable estimates place the number of Bibles and parts thereof printed and distributed during the century at 280,000,000. This work was done by seventy-three Bible societies, the three largest of which are the British, Foreign and American. The former printed 100,000,000, the American 66,000,000. If we reckon population as divided into families of five each, enough Bibles have been printed for every family on earth, the world's population being estimated at nearly 1,500,000,000.

AN OBLIGING LANDLORD.

Keeps Ferrets to Clear Out the Rats When They Annoy Guests.

"Recently I had an experience with rats that I will not soon forget," said D. B. Purks of Fredericksburg, Va.

"It happened in this way: I was travelling through Alabama, and landed in a small town, worn out after a day's overland travel in a brokendown buggy, and sought the only tavern the town boasted. After I had been in bed about fifteen minutes I was startled to hear strange and curious noises—the most unnatural in sound I had ever heard. I immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of this midnight disturbance and lit the candle, the only illuminant procurable, and to my surprise beheld ten of the largest rats, in my opinion, ever seen. They ranged in size from an average squirrel to an ordinary dog. Not the least fear was manifested by these rats. They deliberately surveyed me and continued the work of eating my shoes. One large fellow, evidently master of ceremonies, was bold enough to attempt to bite me. This affront was more than I could stand. Jumping back into bed, I screamed for the landlord, who, after being awakened from a drunken sleep, slowly shuffled up to this chamber of horrors, dignified as a room, and contemptuously inquired the cause of the racket. After stating the nature of the trouble, he 'allowed' he would settle it in short order. In about ten minutes rats poured into the room in droves to the number of about one hundred and fifty, all sizes and conditions, large and small, lean and fat, all squeaking and apparently frightened. I thought something unusual must have transpired, when my suspicions were confirmed by the arrival of several ferrets whose eyes sparkled with glee at the slaughter they proceeded to institute.

"As soon as I collected myself after the execution I hastened out of the room, and made myself as comfortable as possible in a chair, waiting for day to break, that I could shake the town. Although I made my escape in carpet slippers, it was one of the happiest incidents of my life. The landlord evidently thought nothing of the occurrence. He said it happened very often, and he always kept a supply of ferrets to clean the rats out when they became unmanageable and too annoying to his guests."—Washington Post.

Early Lamps and Wicks.

It would be hazardous to conjecture what the first wick consisted of; but when we come to consider the iron lamp or "cruise," we know that the wick commonly used was the pith of the rush, which was gathered and partially stripped of its outer green covering, cut into proper lengths, dried, and tied up into bundles, ready for use. The iron lamp was hammered out of one piece of iron, in a stone mold. This was usually done by the blacksmith, and the molds are still to be seen in museums, in the hands of private collectors, and no doubt at some of the country blacksmiths' shops. They are of one uniform shape, with some slight varieties. The lamp consists of two cups, one suspended above and inside the other. The suspender is so fixed and notched as to enable the upper cup, which holds the oil and wick, to be shifted to keep the oil constantly in contact with the wick. The lower cup catches the drip of the oil, which can be easily replaced in the upper cup by lifting it off until the oil is poured into it. The upper cup has sometimes a movable lid.

There is a remarkable resemblance not only between the iron crusies in this country, but to those on the Continent and in Egypt. They preserve the same general shape, but differ in the material from which they are made. The Pompeian lamps, or at least some of them, might be described as three crusies in one. The cup of the lamp is the same, but it has provision for three lights. The oil used in the Scotch lamps was of the coarsest kind. On the west coast the oil used was, and is still, fish oil. The material for wicks was variable.—Chambers's Journal.

The Fastest Growing Lily on Record.

Captain S. R. Vaugh of Philadelphia has a plant that grows at the rate of nine inches every twenty-four hours. This remarkable bit of vegetation is called the "snake lily," and came from Cochin, China. When it arrived in America it was simply an ugly looking bulb, resembling a huge Indian turnip. It lay nearly all winter in a dark closet, but with the approach of spring began to manifest signs of life. It was taken from its resting place and put in a peach basket, with nothing about it but some newspapers. Very soon a mottled green stalk pushed out of the bulb, and in a few days had reached a height of eight feet. Of this height the blossom, which was a beautiful dark maroon color, comprised four feet. After the blossom had withered and died the bulb was planted, and from it grew a nest of great umbrella-like leaves, which reached their maturity in July and August. In September the leaves perished and left nothing but a new fat bulb. This was stored away in a dark place, and again next spring the bulb will be brought to light and pass through its time of flower and growth.

In parts of India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as currency. Oxen still form the circulating medium among many of the Zulus and Kaffirs.

A Blessing in Disguise.

"A big fambly," said the old colored inhabitant, "is sometimes a great blessin' to a po' man. I got nine sons —ol' e'n young. One got run over by a railroad, en I got damages out er him; n'er one had a leg shot off enjurin' de las' war, en de guv'ment come up han'some fer him; en all de res' er dem has had de good luck ter git butted in some way, en ever' time dat come I got de damages; so in my ol' age I feelin' mighty comfortable, en I rises up en calls dem chillun blessed!"—Atlanta Constitution.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A woman, Signora Riva Monti, has been appointed professor of comparative anatomy in the University of Pavia.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Kentucky furnished more soldiers, Confederates and Union, than any other state, according to population.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

London is twelve miles broad one way and seventeen the other, and every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

Taxation of corporations in Paris has led to the transfer of many main offices to Brussels, French societies being incorporated there under the laws of Belgium to avoid the French income tax.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

One of the objects of the recently-formed Bibliographers' Club, of Chicago, is to make accessible, if possible, the many valuable collections of rare and scarce books in that city.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

During one of the late bombardments at Ladysmith Archdeacon Barker picked up a Boer shell which was on the point of exploding and dropped it into a tub of water.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

In small hotels in Russia each guest is expected to find his own bed clothing.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

In Chile two-thirds of the public school teachers are women.

Startling Instances.

Last week a delinquent subscriber said he would pay up if he lived. He died. Another said: "I will see you tomorrow." He's blind. Still another said, "I'll pay you this week or go to the devil." He's gone. There are hundreds who ought to take warning of these procrastinators and pay up now.—Finley (S. D.) Slope.

I Could Hardly Breathe

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me immediate relief. I don't believe there is a cough remedy in the world anywhere near as good."—W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill., May 29, 1899.

Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. It's first the throat and then the lungs. They don't naturally tend to get well. You have to help Nature a little.

You can stop this downward tendency any time by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Then take it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

You can get a small bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, now, for 25 cents. For hard coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the croup, the 50 cent size is better. For chronic cases, as consumption, and to keep on hand, the $1.00 size is most economical.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 15

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

In the Senate the vote on the question to seat Quay has again been postponed for a week.

After all the Philippine war is not over. Fighting has started anew, and there has been some lively skirmishing.

Ex-Speaker Reed has this to say of the Porto Rico tariff bill: "The attempt to make three-quarter citizens out of the Porto Ricans is certainly original."

The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have demonstrated in the past year that they can carry freight at an average rate of a small fraction less than half a cent per ton per mile.

Secretary Gage expresses the opinion that the paper circulation of the country will be increased to the amount of not less than $75,000,000 by the Financial bill, which is about to become a law.

The legislative bribery trials in the Quay struggle last winter are to take place at Harrisburg next week without further postponement. The accused are Messrs. Byrne, Coyle, Moyles and Evans.

Kruger is said to want peace and desires the United States to use its good offices in that direction. England, on the other hand is making such preparations as indicate that it believes the war will last six months yet.

Free trade or a tariff shackle for poor Porto Rico is puzzling and dividing the Republicans in congress. As the Record truly puts it, the Sugar Trust is on one side, four-fifths of the people of the country are on the other side, and President McKinley is on both sides.

Senator Beveridge's speech in favor of McKinley's expansion scheme has started up anew the din of war in the Philippines where the speech has been widely circulated, and the natives gather from it that the plans of the administration bode no good for them and mean now to continue the fight for freedom.

The water is becoming more than boiling hot for the Shamokin councilmen, charged with acting fraudulently in making improvements, and in collusion with contractors to furnish material, swindled the borough, the councilmen sharing the boodle. Shamokin is not the only town where such doings may be unearthed.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, the greatest constitutional lawyer in the Republican party, alluding to the Porto Rican tariff bill, says: "I believe that the Porto Rican tariff bill is clearly unconstitutional, and violates all our agreements with and pledges to the Porto Ricans. If I were in the Senate I should certainly vote against it."

"Between the civilizing expansion of Jefferson and the brutal imperialism of McKinley there is a difference as great—well, as great as the difference between the two men. There is no Democrat that opposes imperialism as McKinley seeks to introduce it who would not support expansion as Jefferson inaugurated it."—Bourke Cockran.

Since the new bankruptcy law went into effect 900 petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in Pittsburg from the western district of this state. Of these 798 were voluntary and 102 involuntary. Of the 46 counties in the district petitions have not been received from Cameron, Fulton, Mifflin, Montour and Union. There have been 404 discharges from bankruptcy. One case was refused a discharge.

Matters began to look war-like in Kentucky since Saturday. The courts decided the contested governship against Taylor, and now that defeated patriot threatens to resist and has called a force around him for that purpose. Governor Beckham, on his behalf, with the law and courts on his side, is accepting the offer of volunteers to sustain himself.

Two side-show parties have put Presidential tickets in the field. The Middle-of-the-Road Populists nominated Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice President. The Socialists named V. E. Debs, of Indiana, for President, and Job Harriman, of California, for Vice President.

There are some more side-shows that will nominate tickets, along with the Democrats and Republicans.

The Porto Rico tariff not only proposes worse treatment for the Porto Ricans than the reciprocity treaties negotiated with Jamaica and Trinidad proposed for those British islands, but it declares for worse treatment than the last Republican administration proposed for Porto Rico. The President is forcing the passage of a law imposing 15 per cent of Dingley tariff rates upon the Porto Ricans. On the 31 of July, 1891, Mr. Harrison issued a proclamation announcing the consummation of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Spain, by which sugar, molasses, coffee and hides were to be imported from Porto Rico into the United States free from any duty whatever, while a list of 75 articles produced or manufactured in the United States were to be imported into Porto Rico free of duty.

France and England, it is rumored, are likely to get into war with each other.

Great Britain has now on hand in the Boers all the active fighters she will care to engage at this time. Until she has practically ended the conflict in South Africa she is not likely to seek to make any move to precipitate hostilities with any European power. France also is not in a position to attack Britain singlehanded. much as many of her hotheads would like to do so. She could not hope to land a force in Great Britain because of the superiority of the British fleet, and even if the vigilance of the latter were eluded and some French troops were landed, the British would doubtless be able to greatly outnumber them and prevent their reinforcement.

The French government also is not anxious for war at this time with Britain or any other power. Such a war would spoil the Exposition, upon the success of which the heart of the Nation is set.

FAIR AND SQUARE VIEW.

Referring to the wrong proposed by the administration against poor Porto Rico, the Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep., propounds the following unanswerable questions:

"Why do we redeem our pledges to extend liberty, prosperity and equal rights to Hawaii and not to Porto Rico? Why do we open our arms to the islands of the Pacific and turn our backs on the island of the Atlantic? Why have we nothing but imperialism for an island a few hundred miles from our shores while we confer the gift of territorial government upon the islands in mid-ocean? Why do we wantonly violate our promises and our obligations to the one and gladly fulfill them to the other? Why do we follow the traditions of the American people for our possessions to the West and cast them into the sea with our possessions to the East?"

A Postoffice Ruling.

The postoffice department has authorized the issue and use in the mails of reply envelopes and reply cards without prepayment of postage. To the merchant having an extensive mail business this measure is of great importance. In sending out reply cards under the said system the sender must prepay the postage and take the risk of receiving any reply at all. A merchant who sends out thousands of these cards is thus subjected to a great loss because the reply cards on which he has paid postage are frequently left unused. Under the new plan he will not be called upon to pay the postage upon the reply cards until they are returned to him.

Does This Hit You?

A well known pen pusher rises to remark: The place to take the true measure of a man is not on the street, nor in the amen corner, nor at the forum, or the field, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask, and you learn whether he is an imp or an angel, humbug or hero. We do not care what the world says of him, whether it crowns him with jewels, or pelts him with eggs. We care not a copper what his reputation may be. If his children dread his home coming and his better half swallows her heart every time she asks him for a few cents, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morning till he is black in the face, and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

Attempted Suicide in Union County.

Lewisburg Journal: Howard C. Orwig, who lives on the Miller farm one mile west of Kelly Point, was found early on Thursday morning lying unconsious alongside of the watering trough in his barn yard, with a wound on his head. Mr. Orwig had gone to the barn in the evening and not returning a search was instituted for him later, finding him in this serious condition. He had two bullet holes in his head and the supposition is that for some unexplainable cause Mr. Orwig attempted to take his life. Thursday afternoon his condition had not improved and he was in a dangerous state.

OUR OWN WAR NOT OVER.

Brisk Fighting On in the Philippines.

There it much fighting in the Philippines again, and the cherished hopes for quick end of the war are blasted. Otis, with 60,000 soldiers, is unable to wipe out the insurrection.

The Philipinos have gathered a new army, and thousands of natives have entered the service to resist our forces.

Two engagements a short time ago cost the lives of our gallant men who were led up against insurgents in unexpected strength.

The rainy season is close at hand, which will interfere with the operations of our troops and give the insurgents time to gather up their scattered bands.

Beans Go Up—Blow Up.

On Saturday, at Scotia, Mrs. Stewart Heberling, in preparing dinner, boiled some beans in an air-tight vessel. An explosion followed, the pot was blown into fragments and the beans went flying all over the kitchen. Mrs. Heberling with a little daughter was standing alongside the stove, and was badly scalded and had her face cut, leaving her in a serious condition. The little girl was not injured.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased God to call to her Eternal home our beloved and faithful co-worker, Rebecca Finkle, be it

Resolved. That we bow to the will of the Creator, knowing taat He doeth all things well.

Resolved, That while we feel our loss, and shall see her no more among us, we sorrow not as those having no hope. Though her body is slumbering in the dust, her unselfish Christian example still lives on, and is worthy of imitation by those whom she loved and entreated to meet her in Heaven.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Georges Valley Lutheran Sunday school, and that a copy be sent to the County paper.

MRS. C. E. ROYER.
MRS. R. G. Kennley.
MRS. E. C. HARTER.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doyelstown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Sale Register.

MARCH 15.—Daniel P. Houser, west of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 5 cows, 16 head young cattle, 20 head hogs, wagon, plows, harrows, and other farm implements.

MARCH 16—S. P. Hockman, on the Krape farm, 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; horses, cattle, farm implements, sheep, household goods, etc.

MARCH 17—J. R. Bible, 1 mile north of Potters Mills; horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and a complete line of farm implements, nearly all as good as new. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 19—W. H. and A. E. Meyer, on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill; 110 head of live stock, milch cows, young cattle, all farm implements and machinery. Sale at 9 a. m.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 21.—Alfred Durst, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, 20 head of short horn cattle, and other articles.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, Potters Mills; 2 horses, Spanish Jack, milch cow, lumber sled, top buggy, spring wagon, harness, organ, chamber suit, sewing machine, tables, sink, beds, sofa, writing desk, chairs, barrels, lot vinegar, potatoes, etc Sale at 1 o'clock.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blood d Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 28—Kate Horner, Centre Hall; Range, table, sink, chairs, stands, bedsteads, bureau, dishes, carpets, tubs, copper kettle, sewing machine, Estey organ, etc.; sale at 1 o'clock; W. A. Sandoe, Auc't.

MARCH 28—Wm. Strong, at Colyer, 2 horses, Jersey heifer, 2 sh oats, heavy 2 horse wagon, new bob sled, stave rack, Jersey cow, flynets, harness, hay ladders, etc.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Cure for Constipation.

I have been troubled with constipation for years. It was ruining my health, my comfort and my complexion, and I am glad to say that Celery King has restored all three, and this after trying many other medicines that were supposed to be good, but which were of no value whatever. I would like to tell every suffering woman what Celery King has done for me.—Nellie Gould, Medina, Ohio

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c and 50c. 3

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

They are Here For Spring.

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

$3.50.

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

Powers Shoe Co.

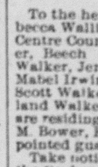
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, cramp, lumbago, stomach trouble or indigestion, use Love's Rheumatic Cure and Blood Cleanser, a sure cure. Sold by J. D. Murray, 25 and 50c. 104t

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.



60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale the following articles: A large wardrobe, Range stove, No. 7, large refrigerator with glass.

F. F. CHRISTINE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 84, January Term, 1900.

Adam Bartges vs. H. F. Confer. The undersigned an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendant's personal property to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, gives notice that he will meet for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 6th day of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day. All parties interested, when and where you are, are requested to attend or be thereafter debarred from coming in and claiming upon said fund.

WM. J. SINGER,
11-3 Auditor.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rebecca Walliams, late of Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased: Herbert N. Walker, Beech Creek, Clinton County, Pa.; Anna Walker, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pa.; Mabel Irwin, Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pa.; W. Scott Walker, Edna Walker, Edith Walker, Roland Walker, and Margaret Walker, minors, who are residing at Snow Shoe, Pa., and for whom C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., has been appointed guardian.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ and partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1900, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1900.

At 12:30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

No. 1. Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, and being and designated in the general plan or plot of said town as lots No's 22 and 24 containing in front on Olive Street each 60 feet and extending back along 6th Street 240 feet to an alley, being the same premises which William Graner and wife by deed dated the 19th day of April, 1886, and recorded in Centre County, in deed book 2—No. 2, page 696, granted and conveyed to Herbert Williams, to which the said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings.

No. 2. Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, fronting on Moshannon Avenue and adjoining an Alley, and being one-half of lots No 583 and 584, and being the same premises which David M. Wagner and wife by deed dated August 29th, 1871, and recorded in Centre County in Deed book "O" No. 2 page 518, granted and conveyed unto Herbert Williams, and which said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams, having thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings

No. 3. Situate in the town of Snow Shoe, beginning at a post, on the south-east corner of Fifth and Nectarine Streets, thence south 45 degrees east 200 feet, thence north 45 degrees east 200 feet to Fifth street, thence along Fifth Street south 45 degrees west 50 feet to the place of beginning, being parts of lots No's 555, 556, and 558, in the plan of the said town of Snow Shoe Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small store room, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 4. Situate in the said town of Snow Shoe, on the north-west side of Nectarine Street at a distance of 120 feet northward from Fifth Street and known and designated in the general plan or plot of the said town as lot No. 585, bounded on the north-west by lot No. 586, on the north-east by Nectarine Street, on the south-east by lot No. 584, on the south-west by a 20 feet wide street or alley containing in front or breadth on Nectarine Street 60 feet and extending back 200 feet to Street or Alley.

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, March 12, 1900.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the late residence of John Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, 3½ miles south of Spring Mills, Pa., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

At 10 o'clock, the following described valuable real estate situated in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa.

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at post along lands of Jonas Confer and Susan Crader, thence along lands of Susan Crader north 63 degrees east 163 5-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Thomas P. Cope south 27 degrees east 103 7-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co. and estate of John Crader deceased, north 27 degrees west 103 7-10 perches to post and place of beginning, containg

105 ACRES AND 154 PERCHES.

About half of the above described tract is well timbered with yellow pine, oak and chestnut. No buildings.

TRACT NO. 2. Beginning at stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co., north 63 degrees east 86 2-10 perches to stone pile, thence north 27 degrees west 40 perches to stones, thence along lands of Jonas Confer south 63 degrees west 45 perches to chestnut tree, thence south 27 degrees east 6 perches to stone, thence south 63 degrees west 41 2-10 perches to stones, thence south 27 degrees east 34 perches to stones and place of beginning; containing

20 ACRES.

About one-half of above tract is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance is well timbered with oak and chesthut. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House and bank barn; choice fruit on the premises, good spring near the buildings.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, balance of one-third upon confirmation absolute, one-third in one year from confirmation absolute and balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to bear interest at 6 per cent. from date of confirmation absolute

WM. PEALER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Crader.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Catalogue and prices free. Also Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

IT'S DIFFERENT

THE NORTH AMERICAN
(PHILADELPHIA)

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it prints all the news, and all the news it prints is true.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it's bright and brisk, up-to-date and vigorous, but not yellow.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because its only policy is to tell the truth. It has no covert or personal interests to promote. It serves no political ambition, no creed, no class prejudice, no mere partisan purpose.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it advocates equal taxation and battles against the existing system, which favors the rich corporation at the expense of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer and the wage-earner.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it stands for Republican principles, and makes war upon all who, under the stolen name of Republicanism, are disloyal to those principles.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it believes manhood and not money should rule. Therefore it upholds the rights of all, as against the aggressive power of the privileged few.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because no boss, no corporation, can control one line of its space.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it is nonsectarian and broad; every party, every faith, every class, and the workingman equally with the millionaire, gets a fair hearing in its columns.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it upholds faith in humanity, and the progress of mankind toward higher ideals, larger hopes and better living.

ONE CENT Everywhere

IT'S DIFFERENT. It will continue to be different. Watch The North American and see it grow.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Some special and uuusual values that will cause extraordinary selling for the next ten days, rare bargains all through the store. After which I will be able to show you the finest line for Spring and Summer in Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths' and Babies' Shoes ever brought to Penns Valley. Do not wait for special days, as I always have bargains.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

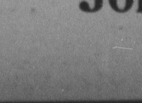
☞ 500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and careof Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES { A.A.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), . .60

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY TRADE A good reliable man with team to act as agent for our teas, coffees baking powder, etc. An excellent opportunity for a hustler. For further information apply to
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
74t 35 N. 3d st., Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.12 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 a. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.02 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.58 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.55 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.35 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 4.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 55	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 20	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.15 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.05 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. E. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p m	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 49
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 37
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 31
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 26
7 35	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 24
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSB'G	8 32	4 40	9 20
7 43	3 13	7 03	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 16		Jersey Shore	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 4		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 50		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA	†3 26		*11 36
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamecue.)			
*10 49	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m.	a. m.		Arr Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS.,
feb15m Penn Cave, Pa.

30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits
To select from at the same old price. No advance.

John Smith & Bro.,
SPRING MILLS.

THE CLOTHING EVENT OF THE SEASON.

.....All Our Previous Efforts Greatly Surpassed.....

Over $25,000 Worth of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Shown in Our Spring Opening.

MORE CLOTHING THAN YOU WILL FIND IN ANY STORE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

5 TIMES as much Clothing as you will see any place in Bellefonte, consequently FIVE TIMES the assortment, which means better opportunities of pleasing yourself, of finding exactly what you want. No need for you to buy the next best thing. You can get EXACTLY what you want with us.
WE HAVE IT.

5 TIMES larger assortment than others—means exactly FIVE TIMES larger purchases than others. Large purchases insure lowest prices. Orders for the greatest part of our immense stock were placed early, (so early in fact) that you need pay no advance with us. Almost everything in our new stock will be sold at the old prices. We profited by buying before the advance in prices. You will participate in the saving.

We Can and Will Save You Fully 25 per cent. on Every Clothing Purchase You Make.

We are showing nothing but the Highest Grade, Best Make of Clothing ever sold in America—better made, better fitting Clothing than you will find with the majority of merchant tailors.
We intend to make this the Banner Year of our business. We bought our goods in enormous quantities, so as to get every advantage in price possible, and we expect through your appreciation of honest methods, lowest prices, best goods, to not only make this the biggest of many big years, but to save you many dollars. And we will do it.
We would have you inspect every clothing stock in Bellefonte. Compare everything, goods, qualities, make, style, fit and price, and we are not only confident, but certain that you will find it to your interest to trade with us—The Largest Dealers in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in Centre County.

YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

FAUBLES,

Brockerhoff House Block. **BELLEFONTE.**

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Laurine Faust, of Potters Mills, visited friends in Centre Hall this week.

——Mr. Gross Yearick, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in the town and valley.

——Miss Mabel Zeigler, of Millheim, was the guest of friends in Centre Hall over Sunday.

——Sheriff Cyrus Brungart, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday on official business.

——Mrs. Fred Kurtz, Jr., left this morning on a week's visit to her mother at West Chester, Pa.

——Miss Elsie Barr, of Tyrone, is visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. L. R. Lingle, since Tuesday.

——J. B. Royer, of near Bellefonte, made our sanctum his regular annual call, and fixed his label to 1901.

——Mrs. L. R. Lingle, west of Old Fort, has been ill the past week from an attack of neuralgia of the heart.

——Jeff Shaffer, who is working at the iron works near Lewistown, was over to spend Sunday with his family.

——Jerre Miller, our efficient and popular barber, was somewhat indisposed the last week, from a slight nervous trouble.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane and Miss Pearl Runkle were in Millheim on Tuesday spending the day with friends.

——John Wert, of Tusseyville, is a student at the Centre Hall Railroad station, learning the railroad and telegraph system.

——Mrs. H. F. Bitner and son Ralph, who had been on a two weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, returned to their home at Millersville on Saturday.

——Forest Ocker, for some time a clerk in Wolf & Crawford's store, has severed his connection with that firm. Forest expects to secure a position in the railway mail service.

——Our old friend and patron, John Foreman, made one of his regular calls, and set his label into 1901. He enjoys reasonable health his many friends will be glad to learn.

——Supt. W. L. Malin and O. C. Campbell, of the Bell telephone system, were here on Tuesday. They were in our valley going over the ground of proposed extensions of the system.

——Rev. W. W. Rhoads returned last week from the United Evangelical conference at Williamsport, he being returned to this charge. The appointment is a source of gratification to the members of his charge.

——Jacob Winkelblech, of near Millheim, a constant reader of the Reporter, gave us a call, and set his label into 1900. He disposed of his span of mules to Mr. McNitt, who has the steam stave mill on top of the mountain. Jake is one of those quiet but straight and sure going fellows.

SPRING MILLS.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest from that Section.

Hon. Wm. Allison, of the milling firm of Allison Bros. located here, has been quite ill for the last ten days or two weeks, but is convalescing.

Representative R. M. Foster, of State College, was here last week interviewing some of our leading Democrats. Mr. Foster is a candidate for renomination.

The K. of G. E. 13th anniversary sermon will be delivered by Rev. Chilcote in the M. E. church at this place, on Saturday morning the 25th inst. at 10.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Sheckler exhibited his views Around the World, in our town hall on Friday and Saturday evenings last, and was well patronized by our people; the views were excellent and quite instructive.

Luther Roper the wagon builder, has been offered the position of manager of a company wheelwright plant in Mifflin county. As yet he has not determined whether to accept or not; Mr. Roper is an expert mechanic.

John Smith & Bro. furniture dealers, are making extensive preparations for their usual clearance sale, to make room for spring and summer stock. At these sales values are not considered; the goods must be sold no matter how great the loss.

Mrs. Green Decker, of Georges valley, while visiting relatives and friends in Nebraska, was taken very ill with pneumonia and confined to her room for several weeks. She has now recovered sufficiently to start towards home. Mr. Decker left on Monday last to meet her.

J. F. Rearick has greatly improved his office, and the repairing department of his bicycle building, by the introduction of several desirable conveniences, also remodeled the sample room, and has just received some very fine high grade bicycles for the spring and summer trade. Mr. Rearick is doing quite a large business in the "bike" line.

Edwin Ruhl of the restaurant has entered into the fresh fish business quite extensively. At present he has a delivery wagon running over the neighborhood disposing of shad, trout, bass and herring. He has now at his restaurant on order, planked shad; this is a delicious dish for dinner or supper, and Mr. Ruhl's cook knows exactly how to brown and bake the finny animals.

John Snavely is erecting a residence on the pike above the upper bridge, to join the old wheelwright shop formerly owned by John Swarm. This building Mr. Snavely intends setting back several feet, and will remodel the interior and occupy it as a factory to manufacture spouting and all kinds of tinware. Mr. Snavely bought the property from Hiram Durst.

Dr. D. M. Wolf will commence on the 16th proximo in our Academy building a spring session of High school for advanced scholars and teachers. At these special sessions the studies embrace all the higher branches, and the instruction imparted to the students are almost equal to those of a college. Professor Wolf is too well known as a profound scholar and preceptor to require any special eglogium.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Happenings of the Past Week in that Busy Town and Community.

Mrs. Elizabeth Keller is on the sick list.

The children of Mr. Wm. Bitner are all sick.

Mrs. Maria Wagner went to Pleasant Gap Thursday last.

Miss Ella Mersinger is spending a few days visiting at Boalsburg.

Lloyd Smith has moved to our town to spend the summer; we hope he may like the town.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman attended the funeral of Commissioner Riddle on Sunday.

Mrs. George Burchfield, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. McClellan.

Mrs. Mary Ishler and Miss Effie Ishler, spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Centre Hall.

A very interesting Sunday school convention will be held in the church at this place today, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Markle, of near Boalsburg, were guests at the home of Henry Rossman on Sunday last.

Harry Shirk moved to his home near Boalsburg on Tuesday of this week. William Neff is moving on the old Shirk farm.

MILLHEIM.

The Horse Sale Last Thursday One of the Best Held Here.

F. P. Geary took a trip to Lewisburg last Tuesday.

The M. E. Sunday school will give a cantata on Easter.

Miss Maude Woomer, of Bellefonte, was in town over Sunday.

J. P. Condo and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Condo's parents in Logan Mills.

Miss Mabel Zeigler was housed up several days last week with a severe attack of neuralgia.

Miss Mary Noll went to Lancaster last Thursday, where she will spend several months with friends.

After a two weeks' visit in Newberry and Lewisburg, Miss Laura Buck returned to her home on Tuesday.

Quite a number of our people attended Adam Bartges' sale on Tuesday, which was the largest sale held in this part of the valley.

Mr. Cromley's horse sale, held last Thursday, was one of the best ever held in town. The average price of the horses was $135.

Dr. J. F. Harter and wife, and W. W. Smith and wife, drove to this place from State College on Friday afternoon and visited friends in town until Monday.

BOALSBURG.

An Entertainment Will be Given by the High School Friday Evening

George Hosterman spent Tuesday at Gatesburg.

A large number of flittings will take place at Boalsburg this spring.

Mrs. J. F. Alexander and Miss Emilie spent Tuesday in Boalsburg, the guests of the Misses Keller.

Miss Sue Stover; of Unionville, is spending several weeks in Boalsburg, with her sister, Mrs. Scott Bricker, who is on the sick list.

Mrs. George Boal and son, of Denver, Colorado, arrived here Tuesday afternoon, and will remain until the latter part of the week when they will leave for Paris, Mrs. Boal's home, to spend the summer.

Don't forget the entertainment to be given in the M. E. church, on Friday evening next, by the High School. If the weather should be inclement the entertainment will be given on Saturday evening. The students claim they have the best program they ever had, and no doubt it will be good. The proceeds are for the benefit of a library, something our schools badly need.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Mar, 14.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 72a73c.

Corn, No. 2, 41a42c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 26c; prints, do, 27c.

Eggs, fresh, 15c.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, 10c; old roosters, 7c; winter chickens, 14a15c.

Ducks, 12c; geese, 10a11c.

Apples, 3.50 to $4 per bbl.

Potatoes, choice, 55a60.

Onions, 50a53.

Man's Best Friend.

The horse, the most useful and highly prized of all our domestic animals, deserves our best care and consideration. That invaluable boon of suffering mankind, the H. H. H. Medicine, was first prepared for use on the horse by its inventor, D. Dodge Tomlinson, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He was soon convinced that he had discovered the best remedy known for the external treatment of Sprains, Swellings, Sore Joints, Thrush, Swollen Tendons, Lumps and Enlargements of any kind in the horse. He then experimented upon himself and his own family with the same brilliant success. He found that Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sprains and other mysterious aches and pains vanish as if by magic after a few vigorous rubbins, and massage with the celebrated H. H. H. Medicine. As inferior preparations afford a better profit to the dealer, worthless substitutes are sometimes sold. Look for signature and portrait of the inventor on the wrapper. For sale by J. D. Murray.

M. E. Lay Electoral Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, will meet at Hazleton on March 16th.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall, Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 8	35	20	clear.
" 9	46	22	clear.
" 10	49	35	clear.
" 11	45	20	cloudy.
" 12	26	5	clear.
" 13	38	20	part clear.
" 14	39	23	cloudy.

On 11, evening, 1 inch of snow.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laborstory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

EMPIRE
HAND LAUNDRY
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..
SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."
The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.
JOHN KNARR,

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Gather First Run Sap---Tin Cans in the Garden---Exercise is Necessary for Cows ---Look For the Oyster Shell Scale--- Etc., Etc.

Gather the First Run of Sap.

As soon as sufficient sap has run, the gathering is commenced, for the quicker it can be converted into syrup after leaving the tree the better. It is just as possible to make choice sugar or syrup from old sap as it is to make fancy cheese from tainted milk. In order to remove all foreign substances the sap is strained three times before reaching the fire.—Ohio Experience.

Tin Cans in the Garden.

In early gardening old tin cans come very handy. They should be melted apart and held together by a string or cord fastening. Take a shallow box about six inches deep, and set as many cans in as possible, then fill each with rich soil. When time to plant, place the box in a warm place and plant the seeds in the cans. When it is time to transplant or set your house-grown plants in the garden, make holes in your beds to the depth of the cans. Place the cans in these holes and cut the string. Fill in around it with loose dirt, spread the can a little and slip it out over the plant without disturbing the roots. Plants set out in this way will not suffer from transplanting. The cans used one season can be laid away for the next.

Exercise Necessary for Cows.

According to an authority, the tubercule bacillus is generally taken into the animal system through inhalation and finds lodgment in the throat and lungs. A moderate amount of exercise will frequently cause such action of the lungs as to distroy the germ when, if allowed to remain quiet, even in a well-ventilated stable, the same germ would grow and develop and cause tuberculosis, because there was no impediment to its developement. The cow will stand higher feeding with less danger to the mammary glands if reasonable exercise is given.

Look Out for the Oyster Shell Scale.

The oyster-shell scale has been very injurious in some orchards. All scales pass through great transformation from the egg to maturity, and there are often vast differences between the males and females. The oyster-shell scale can be discovered from others by its great length in proportion to its width. The minute eggs hatch into running larvae, which, if females, soon form scales under which they are permanently fixed. In this position they injure the trees by sucking the sap. The best remedy is spraying with kerosine emulsion about the last of May and again early in June.

Testing Seed Before Planting.

One thing the farmer and gardener should not neglect, is to thoroughly test all seed before planting. This should be done a month or so before planting time. A large shallow box filled with soil will be sufficient room for testing all the seed put in on the average farm. Select the seed promiscuously from the bulk, carefully counting each variety and taking note of it. Plant the seed the natural depth, and set the box in a warm place, under the kitchen stove being warm and out of the way. During the day the box should be set before a southern window so as to get the sun.

As soon as all the seed, or as many as will sprout, are up, count the plants and compare with the number of seed planted. If justified in concluding that the test has been fair in every way, the plants can be pulled up and destroyed and their room used in making tests of other seed.

By using this test box, much time and useless labor will be saved. If your seed is useless you will know it and purchase new and fertile seed. If only half the seed germinate you will know in what quanity to plant in order to have the plants the required thickness. It is but little trouble, and the inconvenience of having the box around in the way will be more than counterbalanced by the knowledege gained. Knowing exactly what to expect from the seed planted, will save time for the farmer and gardener when time is money to him.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Cow in Winter.

We have fed millet, hay and mangles with good results. Mangles should be grown more for stock than they are. They grow very large in a good season, and it is not much work to grow them. They should be planted in the spring, when the ground gets warm, in rows far enough apart so that they may be cultivated with a horse and cultivator, states a writer in The Epitomist. They should be dug in the fall befor a hard freeze. If one makes a practice of growing roots for stock he should make a good outdoor cellar, or pit, to keep them in. He should also possess a good root cutter, for it is a good deal of work to cut roots with a knife. Milch cows, when fed mangles, will give more milk and make more butter than when they are only fed hay. As soon as cold storms begin to come the cows should be provided with a shelter, or there will be a shortage in their milk. This means a great loss of money, for it is a hard matter to restore the usual flow when there has been a shrinkage.

Cows should be milked regularly. Milking later than usual, or perhaps, skipping a milking entirely, will surely dry up cows, and as I mentioned before, it wil be almost impossible to get them to give their usual quanity again. If one wishes to make cows profitable, he should use them with kindness, provide good shelter, good feed and plenty of water, have regular hours for milking and feeding, and the cow should be milked by the same person all the time. If the cows are good to start with, and these rules are followed, they will surely pay.

Difficult Churning.

A correspondent wishes to know why "the butter won't come." He has two Jersey cows, one fresh in May, the other in harvest time. He feeds good hay twice a day, fodder once a day, and a good ration of corn and oats chop twice a day. Keeps the cream in a warm place to ripen, puts it in the churn at the right temperature by the thermometer to insure success, but for the last two weeks can get no butter, after churning several hours there being nothing in the churn but froth.

The trouble is the cream is too vis cid. There is a gummy product in it which imprisons air and makes bubbles, and also holds the butter globules so they are not impacted by the concussion. Most of this is doubtless due to the time the cows have been giving milk. If the milk were mixed with milk from fresh cows it would be thinned and churn easier. Setting the pans on the stove until the milk begins to crinkle on top, then putting it in a cool place for the cream to rise, is sometimes resorted to. Skimming off the cream and mixing it with warm water, thoroughly agitating it and letting the cream rise again takes out much of the glutinous material. Feeding bran instead of corn and oats has also helped such cases. Using a seperator and removing the gummy product by force is of course the way where the dairy is large enough to warrant the expense, but in this case the other expedients must be tried. The difficulty will disappear when the cows are fresh again, and until then churning should be done at a higher temperature than the usual degree. This causes a poorer body of grain, but butter a little off in body is better than no butter. It may be necessary to churn several degrees warmer than with milk from fresh cows.—E C. Bennett in American Agriculturalist

Varieties of Corn.

Though Indian corn is exclusively a native of this country, the wide region to which it is adapted has modified its characteristics so that there are many varieties. All of them probably originated in that curious product, the pod husk corn, in which each seed is enclosed in a pod. This variety is now only known as a curiosity, though it served a valuable purpose in preserving the single grains from destruction until the proper time came for them to grow. In our Northern States, especially in New England, what is called Flint corn is earliest and succeeds best, though both sweet corn and popcorn are grown to a considerable extent, and for corn fodder the Western or Southern Dent corn is preferred, because though late in ripening it yields more tons per acre than can be got of any of the early varieties. There is a wide spread popular belief that Dent corn having larger ears wil yield more than the harder and early Flints. But if both are kept until spring the soft Dent variety does not look nearly so large as it did while moist. The census statistics prove that the largest yields of corn are found in some favored location near the northern limit of corn production, Vermont showing a larger yield per acre than any of the Southern States.

There is reason for this in the fact that there is more sunlight between March 21 and September 21 the farther north we go. Wherever there is a season warm enough to ripen corn the more concentrated the heat is the better will be the crop, and the higher the quality. All the hard-grained varieties of corn, such as the Flint and pop corn, originate in the north. These make a richer and better meal than the softer Dent varieties, and a meal that will keep with less difficulty without injury.

Continued inbreeding of corn, selecting the seed from stalks which bear two or more large ears, will greatly increase the productiveness of any variety. This is yearly practiced by many old farmers who leave part of the husk at the butt of the ear to braid it together. If hung in the smoke house or beside an open chimney, such corn will soon acquire a fine, nutty flavor that makes it much more palatable than corn taken from the crib. The squirrel, and also rats and mice, appreciate the best corn, and if put up where they can reach it they will eat out the germ or chit, leaving the bulk of the starchy portion, together with the bran or outer husk. This refuse corn, after the germ is taken out, is good for nothing except to make pork or hog feed. Rats and mice soil the corn as they eat into it, but the squirrel leaves the poorer portion uneaten without leaving his excrement upon it. The germ contains gluten and more of the phosphates than can be found in any other part of the corn plant.—American Cultivator.

During the past season the visitors to Abbotsford, Scotland, numbered above 8,000, being nearly 1,000 more than last year.

A Liverpool physician has discovered the bacillus of pink-eye in horses.

THE KAFFIR TRIBESMEN.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES MAGNIFICENT SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY.

In An Uncivilized State They Are Overgrown Children—The Zulu's Remarkable Skin—Kaffir Virtue and Morality—What "Cape Smoke" Is.

Statisticians assert that there are 1,151 distinctive tribes of natives in South Africa south of the Zambesi River. Most persons who have lived in that part of the world will cheerfully assert that this census is far below the truth—if dialects and racial differences count for aught. Rough guesses place the number of natives at from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000, but, as a matter of fact, no one knows even approximately their number. This lack of information is due to the roving propensities of the natives. Here to-day, there to-morrow, it would take a mightier hunter than even the famed Selous to hunt them all down.

The writer (Edgar Mels, formerly editor of the Johannesburg Daily News, and now contributing this and other South African articles to the Scientific American) has seen the South African native, commonly called Kaffir, in all his varying phases, in his wild state, semi-civilized and wholly so. He has seen the native at his best and at his worst—untainted by the touch of civilization and soiled by its proximity. And through it all the writer has believed, and perhaps always will, that the Kaffir, whether Zulu or Basuto or Bechuana or Swazie or Amatonga or Matabele or any other tribe, has good in him—and bad too.

Summed up in a few words, the Kaffir, in his uncivilized state, is an overgrown child, with childish foibles and shortcomings. But let him learn the vices of civilization, let him realize the evil there is in him, let him discover that there is a broad path leading to destruction—and you will find a fully civilized being, as capable in certain directions as is the white man.

It is a fact that where the Kaffir is permitted to dwell in primeval ignorance, with none to warn him against vices he knows nothing about, he remains a good Christian, even though he is ignorant of doctrinal disputes and the meaning of higher criticism. It is equally a fact that where he imbibes a little learning, especially a knowledge of English, he becomes all that is worst in a human being.

A study of the Kaffir is a study of the human being, and what is more he has been grossly and shamefully maltreated. Space prevents a recital of the wrongs of the native, so too a dissertation as to his idiosyncrasies and peculiarities. There is no blood taint in the Zulu nor consumption in the Matabele. Endowed with a superabundance of animal health and constitution untainted (in most cases) by civilization, the average Kaffir is a magnificent specimen of humanity. The skin of the Zulu is totally unlike that of a negro as we know him. The Zulu's cuticle is transparent—so much so that the red blood can be seen coursing beneath it. That is the Zulu's greatest pride. He will point to his skin to prove that he is a pure-bred Zulu—the real Ethiopian of the ancients. And it is so with the other tribes.

As to the morality of the Kaffir—that differs according to the tribe and its proximity to civilization. The Zulu is eminently virtuous. Infraction of the law of morality is punished by death. The culprits are placed on the ground with their respective heads resting upon a flat stone. Then their heads are crushed with another stone. On the other hand, the Hottentot, having been a close companion of the white man, is the most immoral and depraved human being perhaps in existence. The Matabeles are moral, so are the Basutos and the Mashonas. The Bechuanas are less so, and the Bushmen rank next to the despised Hottentots. That the latter are as bad as stated is evident when the Zulus will not work in the same mine with one nor sleep in the same room or graal.

Nearly all the tribes, save the Hottentots and Bushmen, are cleanly, the Zulus particularly so. The Zulu goes in bathing twice a day. He cleanses his teeth with milk at sunrise and again at sunset.

All the tribes, even those partially civilized, believe in ghosts and spirits. Many worship the spirits of the departed. Still others are fetish worshipers.

The most advanced tribe is the Basuto nation, in which there are 50,000 Christians, with 144 schools. Strict as are the laws against the indiscriminate selling of liquors to natives, they are yet able to obtain all they want. And when their supply of ordinary rum and whisky runs short, they manufacture the notorious "Cape Smoke." This addiction to alcohol is the great curse of the Basutos, and, in fact, of every other tribe.

Cape smoke must be tasted to be appreciated—provided the person thus experimenting survives. For be it known that Cape Smoke consists of wood alcohol, red pepper and sulphuric acid. This terrible concoction is relished by the Kaffirs as no European drink is—they have not yet been civilized up to the level of the American "mixed drink."

But to return to the Basutos. For more than 100 years this tribe has been undergoing a process of forcible civilization. Good men and good women have sacrificed their lives to the noble cause.

Just before the present war began there was a gathering of Indunas, or native priests, near the Free State border. Thousands of "Christian" natives attended. Two oxen were brought into a ring formed for the purpose. One of the animals was snow white, representing the British. The other, coal black, represented the Boers. With weird incantations and wild dances these Christianized Basutos skinned the poor oxen alive. The white ox succumbed after five hours of terrible agony; the black one lived for nearly a day and a night. The gods of the "Christian" Basutos had answered the oracle—the Boers would win.

The Kaffir is a stoic. With him, what is is. I have seen a Zulu's toe crushed by a rock. Calmly he cut the injured member off, tied the wound up with a rag, and then as calmly resumed work. This stoicism it is that makes the Kaffir such a formidable foe.

The native does not know his own power—due to numerical superiority. Arm him with modern weapons and you build a Frankenstein, who will prove as terrible a conundrum as Mrs. Shelley's monster. For despite his schooling and Christianizing and civilizing, the Kaffir remains a Kaffir, unable to forget his wrongs, and held in leash only through fear of the white man's death-dealing weapons.

Basutoland, while nominally independent, is yet a British colony. It is governed by a high commissioner, who in turn is ruled by the governor of Cape Colony. The native chiefs adjudicate all disputes between natives, although an appeal can be taken to the magistrate's court, where cases between whites are tried. The revenues are derived from the Cape Colony contribution, the postoffice, native hut tax and the sale of licenses. Whites are not wanted in Basutoland and everything possible is done to keep them out. The land belongs to the natives, and the unutilized soil is allotted to householders for grazing purposes. The chief allots fields to each householder, who cannot sell the land, but whose descendants get it on his death. Several times a year the chiefs of the nation hold a national assembly called the pitso. Here any native can freely express his opinion without fear. He can take refuge behind his status as a member of the Basuto parliament.

One peculiarity that will interest bachelors is that married men have a band drawn around their hair, while those still in single misery are without this emblem.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"The Course of True Love."

He is a pushing young lawyer and does considerable work for her wealthy father, who believes in Detroit and has many irons in the fire. The young people met, became very fond of each other and were engaged. But they quarrelled. Both are proud and reconciliation is in the future.

He called at the house a few days ago to see the old gentleman on business, of course. When the bell rang she happened to be passing the door and opened it.

"Ah! Miss Jones, I believe. Is your father at home?"

"He is not. Did you wish to see him personally?"

"Yes, miss," bluffly, "on very important personal business. Good day," and he turned abruptly.

"Beg pardon, sir; who shall I say called?"

He grunted and made no other answer. She forgot to "frizle" her hair before going to a card party, and he rode clear around the street railway belt line before he noticed that he had passed his own office.—Detroit Free Press.

Antonio Maceo's Skull.

The Revista de Medicina y Circugia of Havana publishes an "anthropological study," by Dr. Montoalvo, Dr. de la Torre and Dr. Montane, of the skull of the Cuban patriot, Antonio Maceo. The most noteworthy point is the existence of an interparietal, or, as it is sometimes termed, an "inca" bone, from the theory that it was universal among, and distinctive of, the old Peruvian race. This, however, was shown by Anoutchine to be erroneous, for after examining many thousands of skulls in various museums he found the bone in only 0.8 per cent. in Peruvians, in 1.5 per cent in negroes, and in 1.3 per cent. in Americans. Maceo was, of course, of mixed race. The general character of the cranium approximates to that of the white race and indicate a man of remarkable capacity. The rest of the skeleton inclines more to the negroe type and shows that he must have been a mar of herculean strength.—London Lancet.

To Have Baths in the Schools.

An experiment is soon to be tried by the Committee on Buildings of the Manhattan School Board. It consists of providing shower baths in the public schools, and is a scheme which Commissioner O'Brien has been pushing for some time. The experiment will be tried first in a few schools on the lower East Side, and the plan to be adopted, it is said, will be most effective, and yet cost a moderate amount.

Portions of the playgrounds will be curtained off, and this space will serve for the dressing rooms and baths, which will be entirely of the needle description. These, it is believed, give better sanitary effects than the ordinary showers. The city will furnish hot and cold water, but the children must bring their own towels.—New York Tribune.

Oats, barley and rye originated in the wild forms along the Mediterranean. The first noted species of wheat were brought from Persia.

NEGROES TAKE TO COCAINE.

The Evil Common Among the Roustabouts and Spreading Fast.

The troubles which the steamboat men have been having with their colored roustabouts have been increased by the spread of the cocaine habit among the negroes. When the cocaine habit found its way among the negroes it is impossible to say but it is now the favorite mode by which they seek forgetfulness. It is as yet confined to the city negroes, but some of the planters have expressed the hope that the use of the drug be broken up in New Orleans before it reaches the cotton plantations. Whiskey is bad enough, they say, but traffic in it can be controlled far more easily than the purchase and sale of cocaine tablets.

The tablets are composed of cocaine and phenacetine in about equal proportions. Some chemical genius discovered that phenacetine prolongs the effects of cocaine and as it is a much cheaper drug, it is used as an adulterant for the cocaine. When a negro roustabout has swallowed one of these tablets, he seeks the most secluded part of the boat upon which he has shipped, and, hiding himself among the cargo, lies down and enjoys the visions of rest that the drugs cause. The effect is very like that of opium, only far less violent, more a restful, sleepy feeling. For a little while the cocaine fiend is as happy as a mortal can be, and he will probably keep on swallowing tablets until the mate comes around and finds him shirking duty and dreaming among the cotton bales and administers a strong and effective antidote with the hickory stick which is his badge of authority. This continues throughout the roustabout's voyage, as long as the box of cocaine tablets holds out. When the box has run out, he will play crap with the other "rousters" and buy more cocaine if he wins.

The evil has grown steadily of late, and a number of drug stores in the negro district do an immense business in cocaine. So large is the business that the average negro walks into a drug store and puts down a quarter or a half dollar without a word, and receives a box of cocaine tablets in return, the drug clerk knowing by intuition what he wants; or if the negro says anything it is likely to be only "Tabs."

The cocaine habit is most common among the river negroes, nearly all of whom are addicted to it. They take their cocaine in tablets. These are dissolved in a glass of whiskey, if whiskey is handy, but if not the tablet is swallowed. The city negroes, who use the drug less generally, take it in the form of crystals or powder, which is snuffed up the nose. The cocaine habit is fast driving out the morphine habit, which, however, never had much hold among the negroes; the cocaine can be taken so much more easily and when mixed with phenacetine is cheaper.—New York Sun.

Sympathy Between Birds.

In the Zoological Garden at Paris a notable occurrence took place the other day. Professor A. Milne-Edwards, the eminent naturalist, witnessed it, and made it the subject of an article which has just appeared in a French scientific journal. Two so-called sun birds have been for a good while inmates of the aviary in the garden. These birds are popularly known as Japanese nightingales, though they are not found in Japan, and their song in no way resembles that of the nightingale. They have red bills, orange breasts and yellow wings. Their home is in India and in China. The two birds in Paris fared comfortably until one day a gray cardinal got into their cage and at once picked a quarrel. One of the sun birds lost almost all its feathers and was grievously wounded.

The poor creature found itself crippled and unable to sit on the perch. Furthermore, its feathers being gone, it suffered greatly from cold. Marvellous now was the sympathy manifested by its companion. Every evening it gathered moss and hay, with which it made a warm bed for the invalid. Every night it perched beside the sufferer on the cold floor, its wings being spread out to warm its companion as much as possible. For several nights it played the part of a good Samaritan. All its efforts were unavailing, and the wounded bird died. Thereupon the other literally grieved to death. It refused to eat, and remained crouching in the cage until it had joined its companion.

The Sizes of Prunes.

Prunes are sold in three sizes. The largest size is called the thirty to forties. This means that thirty to forty of these prunes make a pound. The medium size is forty to fifty, and the small size fifty to sixty. The largest prunes are of course the most valuable. The average price the growers get for their prunes is three and three-fourth cents a pound. An orchard of 250 trees will give a grower an average profit of $400 a year. An acre will grow about one hundred trees, planted with the proper distances between them. The trees bear the third year after planting, and live from ten to twenty years. French prunes pay the best.

The Oldest Postmaster.

Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., lays claim to being the oldest postmaster in the service of the United States. He was appointed in 1828 under the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and his salary was then fixed at the munificent sum of $12 a year. Since his appointment he has served continuously. He is ninety-one years old.

Shattered Diamonds.

"Under certain conditions, which are very rare and remarkable," said an old Jeweller last evening, "a diamond may be shattered to atoms by a smart, sudden blow. The stone seems to disintegrate and fly apart, as nearly as I can express it, and when the Kimberley gems first came into the market the Brazilian brokers claimed that they were especially subject to that kind of accident. For the time being the story had its effect on trade, but it was proven to be untrue and the incident is now forgotten. In the course of an experience of nearly forty years I have known of only two cases of diamonds being broken. One occurred many years ago, when I was working in a shop in the old Reid House in Chattanooga. A lady customer dropped a cluster brooch from the counter to the tiled floor, a distance of about three and a half feet. It struck squarely on the centre stone, which was broken into a number of small, irregular fragments. The diamond had weighed about two carats. The other instance took place here in New Orleans about six years ago. A St. Louis travelling man named Crawford had a solitaire weighing a carat and a half set in a ring. He was standing in the store, and while conversing about something made a sudden gesture and struck the stone against a metal fixture. It was split into small, jagged splinters, a number of which we found on top of the show case. The drummer himself was the most astonished man I ever saw. He had supposed diamonds were indestructible simply because they were hard."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Pearls of Great Price.

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the price paid for the great Tavernier pearl. It was originally owned at Catifa, in Arabia, and M. Tavernier made the trip from Paris to the desert city of Arabia for the express purpose of purchasing the pearl about which so much had been said and written.

He went prepared to pay any price, from five thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. It was thought that he might succeed in closing the bargain for about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but this proved to be a great mistake.

Finally the bargain was closed at five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Pearl connoisseurs declare that it is not only the largest, but also the most perfect gem of its kind known, being exactly two inches in length, oval and of spotless lustre.

Among the crown jewels of England there is a pearl over an inch long, and egg shaped, which cost the government not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Educational Advantages of Pets.

In accepting the election to the Board of Directors of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale proposed that every schoolroom in Boston be supplied with pets, and recommended for the purpose cats, dogs and rabbits. He said that at least fifteen cats slept under his veranda every night, and emphasized the need of teaching children kindness to animals. Of fifty Sunday school children to whom he spoke recently he said only three owned cats, and only one a dog. He ascribed this condition to crowded tenement house living. It was his opinion that no philanthropist could do better than to establish a rabbit farm in connection with each public school.

It is not infrequent to find turtles and other pets that are easy to care for in the schoolrooms of this city. In Boston, however, it is said that frogs are frequently kept, being often raised from the first stage of their existence. One teacher took in a hen that was allowed to hatch her chickens before the pupils. In other rooms there are aquariums, birds and boxes with rabbits.

Intelligent Elephant Mother.

A most interesting incident is related of an elephant. A baby elephant had received a severe wound in its head, the pain of which rendered it so frantic and ungovernable that it was found impossible to persaude the animal to have the part dressed. Whenever anyone approached it ran off with fury and would suffer no person to come within several yards of it. The man who had charge of it at length hit upon a contrivance for securing it. By a few signs and words he made the mother know what was wanted. The sensible creature seized her young one with her trunk and held it firmly down, through groaning and agony, while the surgeon completely dressed the wound, and she continued to perform this service every day until the animal was perfectly recovered.

Physical Test for Railway Employees.

Physical examinations for employees at Union Pacific headquarters in Omaha, Neb., will soon be ordered. The system as proposed is that each employee, present or prospective, shall be examined by the chief surgeon as to his or her condition of health, of which a record will be preserved for use to determine the employee's physical condition for retention in service, or for promotion. The examination and registration fee for the health certificate is to be fixed at $1.—Chicago Record.

Ephemeral, But Pleasing.

"Flatterers are our enemies."

"Oh, I don't know; flattery makes us feel good while it lasts."—Detroit Free Press.

Progress.

With time comes progress and advancement in all lines of successfully conducted enterprises. Success comes to those only who have goods with superior merit and a reputation. In the manufacture of laundry starch for the last quarter of a century, J. C. Hubinger has been the peer of all others, and to-day is placing on the market his latest inventions, "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best," the finest laundry starches ever offered the public.

His new and original method enables you to obtain one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

Great Salt Lake Drying Up.

According to the Irrigation Age, the waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have receded a mile in the past year, and some persons think that within the coming century this wonderful body of water may be completely dried up. The cause of the lowering of the water is ascribed to the rapid extension of irrigation ditches, which draw their supply from the streams emptying into the lake. There is now a "salt desert" not far from the lake, which was once covered with water.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Senator Carter, of Montana, and Senator Turner, of Washington, are both devotees of the old habit of snuff-taking.

Spring Medicine.

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact, Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Besure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TO-DAY. All druggists. Price $1.

A Counter Proposition.

A Memphis young lady who is very fond of her sister's little child, a boy of 2 or 3 years, who is visiting her now, was trying yesterday to get him to let her "fix him up" to have his photograph taken. She got her curling tongs and was trying to coax him to let her curl his hair. But with true boyish disgust at the idea of having his hair treated like a girl's, he refused to submit to the process. She insisted, however, and offered him every kind of bribe, but in every instance he refused to allow her to do what she wished, and finally, becoming tired of her attempt to get him to submit, he sat down, crossed his legs, and looked up at her very seriously and said: "Auntie, I tell you what I'll do. I won't take a dollar to let you curl my hair, but I'll give you a dollar if you just go away and let my hair alone."—Memphis Scimitar.

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Evil Companions—Kindly Advice to Young Men—Avoid Bad Company, Especially Skeptics and Idlers—Shun Those Who Seek Only Pleasure.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage speaks on a theme which all men, young and old, will be glad to see discussed, and the kindly warning will no doubt in many cases be taken; text, Proverbs xiii., 20, "A companion of fools shall be destroyed."

"May it please the court," said a convicted criminal when asked by the judge what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, "may it please the court, bad company has been my destruction. I received the blessing of good parents and in return therefor promised to avoid all evil associates. Had I kept my promise I should have avoided this shame and the burden of guilt which, like a vulture, threatens to drag me to justice for my many crimes. Although I once moved in high circles and was entertained by distinguished men, I am lost. Bad company did the work for me." Only one out of a thousand illustrations was that of the fact that "a companion of fools shall be destroyed." It is an invariable rule.

Here is a hospital with a hundred men down with the ship fever. Here is a healthy man who goes into it. He does not so certainly catch the disease as a good man will catch moral distemper if he consents to be shut up with the vicious and the abandoned. In the prisons of the olden time it was the custom to put prisoners in a cell together, and I am sorry to say it is the custom still in some of our prisons; so that when the day of liberation comes the men, instead of being reformed, are turned out brutes, not men, each one having learned the vices of all the rest.

We may in our worldly occupation be obliged to talk to and commingle with bad people, but he who voluntarily chooses that kind of association is carrying on a courtship with a Delilah which will shear the locks of his strength, and he will be tripped into perdition. Look over all the millions of the race, and you cannot show me a single instance where a man voluntarily associated with the bad for one year and maintained his integrity. Sin is catching; it is infectious; it is epidemic.

A young man wakes up in one of our great cities knowing only the gentlemen of the firm into whose service he has entered. In the morning he enters the store, and all the clerks mark him, measure him, discuss him. The bad clerks of that establishment, the good clerks of that establishment stand in some relation to him. The good clerks will wish him well, but they will wait for a formal introduction, and even after they have had the introduction they are very cautious as to whether they shall call him into their association before they know him very well.

But the bad young men in that establishment all gather around him. They patronize him, they offer to show him everything that there is in the city on one condition—that he will pay the expenses, for it always happens so when a good young man and a bad young man go together to a place of evil entertainment—the good young man always has to pay the charges. Just at the time the ticket is to be paid for or the champagne bill is to be settled the bad young man will effect embarrassment and feel around in his pockets and say, "Well, well, really I have forgotten my pocketbook."

In forty-eight hours after this innocent young man has entered the store the bad young men will gather around him, slap him on the shoulder with familiarity, and, if he is stupid in not being able to take certain allusions, will say, "Ah, my young friend, you will have to be broken in." And forthwith they go to work to "break him in."

Oh, young man, let no fallen young man slap you on the shoulder familiarly! Turn around and give a withering glance that will make the wretch cower in your presence. There is no monstrosity of wickedness that can stand before the glance of purity and honor. God keeps the lightnings of heaven in His own scabbard, and no human may reach them, but God gives to every young man a lightning which he may use, and that is the lightning of an honest eye. Anybody that understands the temptations of our great cities knows the use of one sermon like this, in which I try to enforce the thought that a "companion of fools shall be destroyed."

And, first, I charge you, avoid the skeptic—that is, the young man who puts his thumb in his vest and swaggers about, scoffing at your old fashioned religion, then taking out the Bible and turning over to some mysterious passage and saying: "Explain that, my friend, explain that. I used to think just as you do. My father and mother used to think just as you do. But you can't scare me about the future. I used to believe in those things but I've got over it." Yes, he has got over it, and you will get over it if you stay in his companionship much longer. For awhile he may not bring one argument against our holy Christianity. He will by scoffs and jeers and caricatures destroy your faith in that religion which was the comfort of your father in his declining years and the pillow on which your old mother lay a-dying.

That brilliant young skeptic will after awhile have to die, and his diamond will flash no splendor into the eye of death. His hair will lie uncombed on the pillow. Death will come up, and this skeptic will say to him: "I cannot die. I cannot die." Death will say: "You must die. You have but ten seconds more to live. Your soul—give it to me right away. Your soul!" "Oh, no!" says the skeptic. "Do not breathe that cold air into my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room. Here—take my rings and take all the pictures in the room, but let me off." "No," says Death. Your soul! Your soul!" Then the dying skeptic begins to say, "O God!" Death says, "You declared there was no God." Then the dying skeptic says, "Pray for me," and Death says: "It is too late to pray; you have only three seconds more to live, and I will count them off—one, two, three. Gone!" Where? Where? Carry him out and lay him down beside his old father and mother, who died under the delusions of the Christian religion singing the songs of victory.

Again, avoid the idlers—that is, those people who gather around the store or the shop or the factory and try to seduce you away from your regular calling and in your business hours try to seduce you away. There is nothing that would please them so well as to have you give up your employment and consort with them.

These idlers you will find standing around the engine houses or standing at noonday or about noon on the steps of some hotel or fashionable restaurant. They have not dined there. They never dined there. They never will dine there. Before you invite a young man into your association ask him plainly, "What do you do for a living?" If he says, "Nothing; I am a gentleman," look out for him. I care not how soft his hand or how elegant his apparel or how high sounding his family name, his touch is death.

These people who have nothing to do will come around you in your busy hours, and they will ask you to ride with them to Chevy Chase or to Central Park, and they will tell you of some excursion that you must make, of some wine that you must drink, of some beautiful dancer that you must see. They will try to take you away from your regular work. Associate with these men, and, first of all, you will become ashamed of your apparel; then you will lose your place, then you will lose your respectability, then you will lose your soul.

Idleness is the next door to villainy. When the police go to find criminals, where do they go to find them? They find them among the idle—those who have nothing to do, or, having something to do, refuse to engage in their daily work. Some one came to good old Ashbel Green and asked him why he worked at eighty years of age when it was time for him to rest. "Oh," he replied, "I work to keep out of mischief!" And no man can afford to be idle. I care not how strong his moral character, he cannot afford to be idle.

But you say: "A great many people are suffering from enforced idleness. During the hard times there were a great many people out of employment." I know it, but the times of dullness in business are the times when men ought to be thoroughly engaged in improving their minds and enlarging their hearts. The fortunes to be made twenty years from now will be made by the young men who in the times when business was dull cultivated their minds and improved their hearts. They will get the fortunes after awhile, while those men who hang around their stores, never engaging in any useful occupation, will be as poor then as they are now. It is absurd for a Christian man to say he has nothing to do.

I went into a store in New York where there were five Christian men, and they said they had nothing to do. The whole world lying in sin. Poverty to be comforted, sickness to be alleviated, a Bible in the back office, every opportunity of mental culture, spiritual culture; every inducement to work, yet a Christian man, sworn before high heaven to consecrate his whole life to usefulness, has nothing to do! If you have not any business for this world, my Christian friend, then you ought to be doing business for eternity.

Again, I counsel you, avoid the pleasure seeker, the man whose entire business it is to seek for recreation and amusement. I believe in the amusements of the world so far as they are innocent. I could not live without them. Any man of sanguine temperament must have recreation or die. And yet the amusements and recreations of life must administer to hard work. They are only preparative for the occupation to which God has called us.

God would not have given us the capacity to laugh if He did not sometimes intend us to indulge it. God hath hung in sky and set in wave and printed on grass many a roundelay. But all the music and the brightness of the natural world were merely intended to fit us for the earnest work of life. The thundercloud has edges exquisitely purpled, but it jars the mountain as it says, "I come down to water the fields." The flowers standing under the fence look gay and beautiful, but they say, "We stand here to refresh the husbandmen at the nooning." The brook frolics and sparkles and foams, but it says, "I go to baptize the moss; I go to slake the thirst of the bird; I turn the wheel of the mill; in my crystal cradle I rock muckshaw and water lily; I play, but I work."

Look out for the man who plays and never works. Look out for that man whose entire business is to play ball or sail a yacht or engage in any kind of merriment. These things are all beautiful and grand in their places, but when they become the chief work of life they become man's destruction. George Brummel was admired of all England. He danced with peeresses and went a round of mirth and folly until after a while, exhausted of purse, ruined of reputation, blasted of soul, he begged a crust from a grocer, declaring as his deliberate opinion that he though that a dog's life was better than a man's.

These mere pleasurists will come around you while you are engaged in your work, and they will try to take you away. They have lost their places. Why not you lose your place? Then you will be one of them. Oh, my friends, before you go with these pleasure seekers, these men whose entire life is fun and amusement and recreation, remember while after a man has lived a life of integrity and Christian consecration, kind to the poor and elevating to the world's condition, when he comes to die he has a glorious reminiscence lying on his death pillow, the mere pleasurist has nothing by way of review but a torn playbill, a ticket for the race, an empty tankard or the cast out rinds of a carousal. And as in delirium of his awful death he clutches the goblet and presses it to his lips, the dregs falling on his tongue will begin to uncoil and hiss with the adders of an eternal poison.

Again, beware of Sabbath breakers. Tell me how a young man spends his Sabbath, and I will tell you what are his prospects in business, and I will tell you what are his prospects for the eternal world. God has thrust into our busy life a sacred day when we are to look after our souls. Is it exorbitant after giving six days to the feeding and the clothing of these perishable bodies that God should demand one day for the feeding and the clothing of the immortal soul? Our bodies are seven day clocks, and they need to be wound up, and if they are not wound up they run down into the grave. No man can continuously break the Sabbath and keep his physical and mental health. Ask those aged men, and they will tell you they never knew men who continuously broke the Sabbath who did not fail either in mind, body or moral principle. A manufacturer gave this as his experience. He said: "I owned a factory on the Lehigh. Everything prospered. I kept the Sabbath, and everything went on well. But one Sabbath morning I bethought myself of a new shuttle, and I thought I would invent that shuttle before sunset, and I refused all food and drink until I had completed that shuttle. By sundown I had completed it. The next day, Monday, I showed to my workmen and friends this new shuttle. They all congratulated me on my great success. I put that shuttle into play. I enlarged my business; but, sir, that Sunday's work cost me $30,000. From that day everything went wrong. I failed in business, and I lost my mill. Oh, my friends, keep the Lord's day. You may think it old fogy advice, but I give it to you now: "Remember the Sabbath day, keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." A man said that he would prove that all this was a fallacy, and so he said, "I shall raise a Sunday crop." And he plowed the field on the Sabbath, and then he put in the seed on the Sabbath and cultivated the ground on the Sabbath. When the harvest was ripe, he reaped it on the Sabbath, and he carried it into the mow on the Sabbath, and then he stood out defiant to his Christian neighbors and said, "There, that is my Sunday crop, and it is all garnered." After awhile a storm came up and a great darkness, and the lightnings of heaven struck the barn, and away went his Sunday crop. Beware, young man, of all Sabbath breakers.

Again, I charge you, beware of association with the dissipated. Go with them and you will in time adopt their habits. Who is that man fallen against the curbstone, covered with bruises and beastliness? He was as bright a lad as ever looked up from your nursery. His mother rocked him, prayed for him, fondled him, would not let the night air touch his cheek and held him up and looked down into his loving eyes and wondered for what high position he was being fitted. He entered life with bright hopes. The world beckoned him, friends cheered him, but the stones shot at him; vile men set traps for him, bad habits hooked fast to him with their iron grapples; his feet slipped on the way, and there he lies. Who would think that that uncombed hair was once toyed with by a father's fingers? Would you think that those bloated cheeks were ever kissed by a mother's lips? Would you guess that that thick tongue once made a household glad with its innocent prattle? Utter no harsh words in his ear. Help him up. Put the hat over that once manly brow. Brush the dust from that coat that once covered a generous heart. Show him the way to the home that once rejoiced at the sound of his footstep and with gentle words tell his children to stand back as you help him through the hall.

A FAMOUS BOER MARKSMAN.

Strange Story About How Van Bosboom Avenges Two Sons.

The Paris Eclair publishes a story sent in by a Frenchman who received it from a fellow countryman serving with the Boers in Natal. The hero is a burgher named Van Bosboom, who is considered one of the best shots in the Transvaal. He is said never to have missed a buck, a Kaffir or a wild ostrich since he was 16 years of age, and he is now 55. Van Bosboom has taken a notable part in all the wars waged by the Transvaal, both against the natives and the English, and has always scored heavily as a deadly marksman. Ever calm and phlegmatic, the most exciting moments have never disturbed the steadiness of his nerve.

Shortly after hostilities began in the present war, Van Bosboom was told that his only two sons had been killed in one of the early engagements. He at once went to his old friend, the President, and demanded to be appointed to the rank he had held in 1880 and subsequently.

"Have you still your famous rifle with which you did such great shooting against the Matabele?" asked the President.

"Yes," replied Van Bosboom.

"Then you will need cartridges," said the President," and those you shall have."

"No, President," answered Van Bosboom; "I have plenty of cartridges. I have made some for myself." Then drawing close to Kruger, he whispered something in his ear. It must have been astonishing, for "Oom Paul" let his pipe drop from his mouth, and all the world knows how Kruger clings to his pipe.

As he bade the President good-by, the famous marksman said with a chuckle: "As it's that they come after, it's just as well to let them have it."

Then off he went to the front, with his rifle, his Bible and the regulation thirty days' provisions. Whenever the opposing forces came within sight his method of action was always the same. He would cautiously approach the advancing English until he found convenient cover within rifle range. Then stretching himself at full length, he would study the enemy's force until he marked a young man whose appearance and bearing showed him to be an officer. Upon this figure the deadly rifle was brought to bear, then, as the sharp crack rang out and the young officer fell dead, the burgher would leap to his feet, shout "Chamberlain," and then drop flat again. Once more this programme would be carefully carried out, and when the second officer fell Van Bosboom would carefully retire to safe cover, read a psalm and sit smoking his pipe until the close of day.

In memory of his tow sons the rifle was only fired twice in each fight, but always with fatal effect. When the dead were collected it was always easy to identify Van Bosboom's victims, for lodged in their heart or brains, instead of the usual two ounces of lead which form the Martini bullet, was to be found a bullet made of two ounces of gold. People then understood old Kruger's surprise and the enigmatical words Van Bosboom had used when bidding the President good-by.

The "Munchener Kind."

"Every one who visits Munich is sure to meet with the 'Munich Child' in some of its manifold forms," said a recently returned student yesterday.

"If one enters a print shop, the dealer says: 'You must have the Munchener kind, of course.' Purchasers of souvenir forks or spoons find the little figure perched on the handle, or carved in the bowl. On entering a 'garten' to test the merits of the national beverage, a tourist will find on the side of his stein, a tiny effigy of the popular 'Mumich Child.' Indeed, it pervades the whole city.

"It has its origin in the arms of Munich, which were originally two tall, slender towers. About the fourteenth century the figure of a monk, cowled and holding a breviary in his hand, entered in the escutcheon. The figure was represented between the two great towers, and was doubtless placed there in honor of the origin of the name of Munich, which signifies Monktown.

"Then the jovial townfolks of Munich wished for an emblem that would properly represent their city and its chief product. They thought it would scarcely do to identify the dignified monk with the beer industry, and yet the arms of the city must be represented. So the monk's solemn face was replaced by a merry, laughing child, the breviary and rosary by a glass of beer and a bunch of radishes."

Fine Feathers and Fine Birds.

The reign of Lord Brassey as Governor of Victoria is drawing to a close, and the famous Suevia is being overhauled for the homeward voyage. Here is the latest story: During the early days of his governorship he had on his staff a young earl who was fond of wearing a gorgeous uniform. After the governor and party had viewed the exhibits at an up-country agricultural show one day, his excellency, in a commonplace frock-coat, led the way to the luncheon-room. But he was promptly stopped and warned aside by an attendant, who said: "Pardon me, sir, let his excellency in first." The man thought that the brilliantly attired earl must be the governor.

American and Australian butter is rapidly crowding the German article from the English market.

"I am getting mighty tired picking up pieces of soap that are thrown out around this house. The very first time I go to town I am going to get a box of Ivory Soap that floats on the water so you can see it."

IVORY SOAP—IT FLOATS.

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The Blood Red Banner.

Royal and national colors vary with nations and times, but since Cain slew Abel blood-red has been the sign of revolt. In the earliest revolt known to history, when the Persians rose against their king 4,000 years ago, they were led by a blood-red banner, and during the riots which took place in Paris the men in the blood-red caps were followed by the mob. A blood-red flag waved over Bunker hill when the Americans fought for liberty, and it was the emblem of the German peasants in their great uprisings in 1424, 1492 and 1525. Blood-red was the color of the trade union flags during the middle ages, and it formed the background of the emblem of the Swiss confederacy in 1315.

Reassured.

Physician—"After this morning I shall not call again." Patient (joyously)—"Then I really am out of all danger!"—Fliegende Blaeter.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

In ten years the descendants of two rabbits will number 70,000,000.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There are 169 Scotch mountains which have the prefix "Ben."

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

The Duke of Edinburgh has a fleet of fifty silver ships, presented to him at different times by admiring cities and towns.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SAFE SURE

Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

NO crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

Send for our books telling all about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog. A C
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INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 1 0 s year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumberlike 10c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $2000 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 rarest, earliest Tomato Giant on earth. A C

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.

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Do you wish to earn $9 a week at home? We will employ you. No money required, except 25 cents, for which we furnish material and instruct you how to make the new Silk Sofa Pillows.

Economy Supply Co.
209 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to handle article used by all telephone subscribers. Easy seller; no canvassing; profits, $4.00 a day. Particulars for stamp. STEPHENS & GREEN, 234-6 Pearl St., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 11.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

JUST THE BOOK YOU WANT is our handy CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE, as it treats upon about every subject under the sun. It contains 520 pages, profusely illustrated, and will be sent, postpaid, for 50c. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you doubtless run across references to many matters and things which you do not understand and will clear up for which this book is a rich mine of valuable information, presented in an interesting manner, and is well worth to any one many times the small sum of FIFTY CENTS which we ask for it. A study of this book will prove of incalculable benefit to those whose education has been neglected, while the volume will also be found of great value to those who cannot readily command the knowledge they have acquired. AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 50c. complete index, so that it may be referred to easily. This book you. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 15

How Are Those Shoes Wearing?

Perhaps you are one of the very large number who bought shoes at this store in the last few months. If you are, the question applies to you.

We are interested in every pair of our shoes that are in service. Our interest never ceases while the shoes "live."

We want to know just how the shoes we sell wear. If any make that we handle isn't up to the mark, we are just as eager to know it as anyone could be—and if you don't tell us how the shoes wear, we can never know whether our shoemakers are living up to their contracts or not.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Must Take an Examination.

Those applying for the position of census enumerator do not seem to be aware that there is an examination which all have to take. This is done by blanks submitted which must be filled out by the applicant in his own handwriting. The various supervisors in the state have had much trouble and about nine-tenths of the applications are being rejected. In Chester county, for instance, of a dozen test schedules sent out by Supervisor Talbot not one was filled in correctly, and the applicants, several of whom were school teachers, did not answer forty per cent. of the questions satisfactorily. It looks as though much difficulty will be experienced in securing competent enumerators, as the requirements of the department are very severe.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 14 to 17 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 17, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern stutes 24.

About date of this bulletin a moderately warm wave will be crossing the great central valleys and following it will come a cold wave. The disturbance which, including warm wave and cold wave is called the storm wave, will cross the continent from Rockies to Atlantic coast in about three days.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. March 28, will average above normal in the great central valleys, above in eastern states, below on the Pacific slope. Rainfall for the same period will be above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

Lumber Business Brisk.

Our lumber dealers through this section are enjoying a great boom in that line. That commodity has advanced in price, and orders are many, to the extent that a number of plants will be compelled to work night and day to keep up with the orders. The manufacture of staves for kegs is occupying more attention than heretofore. In this section are the plants of Huyett, Colyer, Armstrong, McNitt, and others, all working their mills to full capacity, and car load after car load is being shipped to eastern points from this railroad station.

Big Cattle Shipments.

There was a heavy shipment of cattle from the Centre Hall station this week, and the cattle market is booming, probably on account of the public sale season. Four car loads were shipped to eastern markets, two by William Mitterling; one by D. C. Keller, and one by B. D. Brisbin. Stock is bringing a good price in the market.

Good Prices.

Cattle and horses are bringing good prices at the public sales in the valley, and there is little difficulty in disposing of live stock. This is fortunate for the farmer who is raising McKinley-prosperity-60-cent-wheat.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Barrville, Isabella Dorman, age 74.

Philadelphia, Maurice Rodgers, age 64 years.

Lewistown, Stephen Bryant, age 37 years.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Alvin C. Eisenhuth to Anna M. Eisenhuth, lot in College twp., $300.

Emanuel Kern to Isaac Dunne, 200 acres in Walker twp., $3000.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

A BULL ON A RAMPAGE.

An Enraged Animal at The Station Knocks Over Dr. Glosser.

Monday afternoon an enraged bull created no end of excitement at the station, and for a short time had everything his own way. A car load of cattle was being shipped by B. D. Brisbin, and the bull was bought from Robert Musser, near Spring Mills. Mr. Musser had deborned the animal, as it was not considered safe. To keep the bull from getting away from them in driving it to Centre Hall, a large log was fastened to a chain around the bull's neck. This interferred with his free movements. By the time the bull arrived at the station, he was in a dangerous mood, and he charged several persons.

Our young physician, Dr. Glosser, was an the boardwalk going into the railroad station when the bull sighted him. The Dr. made a splendid effort to get away and sprinted, but slipped and fell, and the bull ran over him. The Dr. was either struck by the log attached to the chain or trampled by the bull. The right side of his face was badly skinned and the right eye blackened. He also got a bad bruise on the back of the head. The Dr. since has had his head bandaged and tied up.

The bull then made a break for other parts, and by short cuts across fields and over fences, got miles out of his territory. He was finally landed at his old home.

A Bull After the Doctors.

Doctor Emerick had an experience while driving home from a visit to a patient on Monday afternoon, an enraged bull coming along the road made a plunge for the doctor's buggy, but the charge was evaded by an instant application of the whip to the horse. No doubt this was the same bull that escaped from the station after knocking down and injuring Dr. Glosser.

Action Postponed.

The selection of a suitable site for the Central Penna College now located at New Berlin, Union county, was postponed one year by the Evangelical conference held last week in Williamspart. There are several towns in this part of the state making efforts to secure this institution, but not one of them has the natural advantages to offer in securing the college, as Centre Hall can put forth. If the citizens of Centre Hall and the surrounding community are desirous of securing the college, an effort must be made on their part during the coming months. The REPORTER'S offer of a five acre site of land, with Mr. J. D. Murray's $100 will stand, but other subscriptions must be forthcoming or the project will go to another town. An esteemed lady of our town was greatly surprised that no other subscriptions had been forthcoming from our citizens, and informed us that she was disposed to give $50 towards the fund. Many in the town would like to have the institution here, but as usual in such cases, rely entirely upon a few public-spirited men doing the work. A Board of Trade was organized recently in the town, and the committee appointed have an excellent opportunity now before them to secure an enterprise which would greatly enhance all lines of business.

Result of the Religious Census.

The compilation of the religious census of Bellefonte has just been completed and shows a population of 5,292 divided as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 1,254; Presbyterian, 710; Catholic, 671; United Brethren, 538; Lutheran, 406; Episcopal, 400; Reformed, 324; Evangelical, 276; A. M. E., no preference, 108; Jews, 47; Baptists, 40; Friends, 29; Adventists, 19; Disciples, 15; Moravians, 7; Christian Science, 2; Universalists; 1. The Methodist Episcopal has the largest number of communicant members, 409, but the Catholics the largest enrolled membership, 650.

More Aged Twins.

A few weeks ago the Reporter gave a sketch of the aged twins, Mrs. Rhone and Mrs. Young. This has tended to reveal twins of greater age in Green township, Indiana county, this state, where are living twin sisters—Mrs. Mary Ann DeHaven and Mrs. Sarah Keith—who were born in Yorktown, February 1803, and are now consequently 97 years old. Their maiden name was Lowmaster, and both are in the enjoyment of good health. Mrs. DeHaven reads ordinary print without the use of glasses and is quite active.

Hurt by a Log.

William Walters, living on Hoffer street, received a painful injury one day last week while hauling logs. With his team, he was bringing a load of heavy logs to Colyer's mill, and when near the vicinity of M. M. Condo's home, the load upset, and Wm. had his left foot caught by a log, giving him a severe squeeze.

Try It in Other Towns.

Swearing on the streets has been forbidden in Uniontown, Pa., and a curfew ordinance is being enforced, and the police drive the children from the streets at 8 o'clock. In Centre Hall children keep up a howl on the streets until late bed-time.

CHURCH SOLD.

The Presbyterian Property at Centre Hill Disposed Of.

The public sale of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian church property at Centre Hill, took place last Saturday afternoon, and was attended by a great many who were desirous of securing same article or memento of this old land mark about to be removed.

Before the sale began, Potter township's constable Philip Frank, appeared on the scene with a document notifying the trustees of the church, that any article sold by them belonging to the church, would have to be replaced, and that the persons whose names were appended thereto, protested against the sale being held. The document was signed by members and others on the other side of the valley. The trustees however went ahead with the sale, and the large brick building was bought by B. D. Brisbin for $256. The organ brought $33, bought by Joshua T. Potter. The pews and cushions went to various parts of the county, as did the carpets, blinds, chairs, chandeliers, lamps, etc.

Weather's Pranks.

Last Friday was bright and mild; Saturday was mild with the sky a little murkey—just such a spring day as 40 years ago used to afford one a sight of thousands of flocks of wild pigeons flying over the valley, some stretching from mountain top to mountain top, a panorama that ended years ago. In those days these birds could be bagged by the scores. One who made it a business to catch wild pigeons by use of a net, Mr. Renn, in the mountain clearings south of Aaronsburg, captured enough to take one-horse wagon loads for sale to Aaronsburg, Millheim, and vicinity. But, alas! the good days of wild-pigeon pot-pie, are no more.

The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember a winter so changeable in its weather, rarely two days alike.

Horse Sale.

J. B. Gentzel & Co. will have another sale of horses at Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall, on Tuesday next, March 20th. Mr. Gentzel has selected this lot of horses from the best stock farms in La Salle county, Illinois, and being familiar with the requirements of this section, he selects only such as meet the approval of his patrons. This is Mr. Gentzel's second sale of horses here, his first car load being snapped up very quickly. The horses will be found at the hotel stables for several days before the sale, where intending purchasers may inspect them before the sale.

Confined to His Bed.

James Durst, who was severely injured last Thursday morning at the station by his team frightening and running off when the neck yoke slipped off the tongue, has been confined to his bed since the accident. He was brought to his home on Thursday afternoon and since has been in the care of a physician. He had many bruises and scratches, but will be out and around again in a short time.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday school convention of Centre county will convene in the United Evangelical church next Tuesday, 20th. Three sessions will be held during the day, and the program prepared for the occasion includes addresses by prominent ministers and delegates from all parts of the county. Prof. E. W. Crawford will be in charge of the music. There promises to be a large attendance at the sessions.

Want to Secure Leases.

The gentlemen who are at the head of the project to put down test wells for natural gas and oil in Bald Eagle Valley, will make an effort this week to secure leases on land in the valley. If the farmers and land owners give the capitalists proper encouragement drilling will be commenced in a short time.

An Addition.

Wm. Colyer has added an additional lot of machinery to his factory out at the station, and now has in operation a complete plant for the manufacture of keg heads. His stave mill is running on full time, and has given employment to a number of hands. The additional machinery will give employment to a number more.

Democratic County Convention.

Chairman, J. K. Johnson, has issued a call for a re-convened meeting of the Democratic County Convention of June 13, 1899, in the court house at Bellefonte, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent the county in the next state convention.

Harbingers of Spring.

Robins, the bird considered the harbinger of spring, have made their appearance, and we can now look forward to a warmer air, the backbone of winter being broken. Yet during March as late as this, we have had some severe blizzards not so many years past.

An Entertainment.

The children in the Reformed Sunday school are being drilled for an entertainment to be given at an early date.

CURTIN MONUMENT FUND.

Col. Quay Sends His Check and an Aggregate of $8,000 is in Sight.

General James A. Beaver announces that he has received from M. S. Quay a check for $100 to be applied to the Curtin statue on the soldiers' monument to be erected at Bellefonte. In addition General Beaver received $100 from Dr. R. C. Curtin, of Philadelphia as well as several other smaller contributions. The fund now in sight includes tho appropriation of $5,000 by the county; Centre County Veteran Club, $750; Gregg Post, $200; cash in bank, $227; a total of $6,177. At the memorial day exercises, February 22, in the public schools of Centre county, contributions were liberally made toward the fund. So far the County Superintendent has received returns from 187 schools, which contributed $313.78. As there are yet 100 schools to hear from, it is believed the amount given by the schools will aggregate about $500.

In addition to the above there are other old pledges of G. A. R. posts and and private individuals aggregating close to one thousand dollars, so that the total in sight is about $8,000. Gen. Beaver now announces that the committey is ready to receive contributions of money from G. A. R. posts and private individuals or firms and corporations in any part of the state.

During the past week representatives of several firms of sculptors have been in Bellefonte to enter competition for furnishing a design for the monument. In order to get things into proper working shape a meeting of the general monument committee will be held in the very near future, when working sub-committees will be appointed, a treasurer selected, etc., with a view of speeding the work as rapidly as possible. So far nothing definite in the way of a design has been proposed or selected, but it will be a monument embodying features emblematic both of the part Centre county soldiers and Centre county sailors took in the wars of this country, the surmounting statue to be a life-sized figure of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin. It is also likely the panels of the monument will be inscribed with either the names of the Centre county soldier dead, or something suitable to their valor.

Funeral of Commissioner Riddle.

The funeral of the late Matthew F. Riddle, one of the Centre county commissioners, took place on Sunday morning from his late residence at Pleasant Gap. The attendance was very large, the Lutheran church being unable to hold one half the people who were present, Rev. G. W. Leisher, of Boalsburg, officiated. Many beautiful floral tributes were received, among them being designs from the board of county commissioners and a piece from Gregg Post, G. A. R. The pall bearers were Capt. W. H. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills; Col. Austin Curtin, of Roland; Gen. John I. Curtin, William Flack, W. H. Musser, and Capt. Amos Mullen. Interment took place in the Lutheran cemetery at Pleasant Gap.

A Clean County.

The March term of the Union county court opened on Monday with no cases for trial. Judge McClure last week issued notice to grand and traverse jurors that they need not attend. This is the third term within the last two years that the jurors were not needed. There were neither criminal nor civil cases for trial.

When will our own good old Centre reach such a state of bliss? just as soon as people cease their hates, spites and quarrels and in passion resolve "to give all to the lawyers" to get satisfaction; it's lawyers that get the "satisfaction."

Well Supplied.

We doubt whether there is a town in the state that has as much population, which is as well supplied with secret orders as is Centre Hall. Within our borders we have six distinct secret orders, with one or two that were compelled to go under. Those surviving and prosperous are, the Odd Fellows, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Masons, Grange, and Modern Woodmen.

New Hands Take Strikers' Places.

The strike at Salona quarries, operated by the Bellefonte Lime Company, ended on Monday by the Company putting other men to work. The strikers demanded 5 cents more for a car load, and objected to the docking of half a ton when a stone over six inches long was found on their cars.

Closed the Meetings.

The series of religious meetings in the Lutheran church begun about three weeks ago by Evangelist Warden, and then continued by Rev. Rearick, were closed on Sunday evening. The meetings were interesting and were well attended throughout. Much good was done and many converts resulted.

Cooper Shop Burned.

On Monday evening the large cooper shop belong to A. G. Morris, and located at the Armor Gap lime kiln, near Bellefonte, was totally destroyed by fire, along with its contents of about one thousand finished barrels, and a lot of material. The loss is over $1,000.

There is a Reason Why

I am entitled to some of your trade. I fully explained that in the last issue of this paper. For the benefit of those who did not read it, I again say—

Goods Sold on Their Own Merits,
No Misrepresentation of Goods Allowed,
Your Money Back for the Asking.

I fully realize that I cannot expect all your trade, but I am sure a trial will prove financially beneficial to you.

To all persons, I would be very much pleased to have you call and see me in my new location, and I will try to prove to you that I DO WHAT I ADVERTISE.

Sim The Clothier.

There is no Reason Why

I cannot and will not save you money on your Spring wants in Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Come and see me. It will do no harm, possibly some good may result from it. I realize you won't leave your old trading places unless inducements are offered, and along this line I intend to conduct my business. Goods listed in the papers mean nothing to a buyer. You must see, feel and get prices. You will then be able to judge for yourself.

Give me a call when around my way. I will endeavor to make it interesting for you.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

Just Received a

A Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Trunks, etc.

Our stock was never so complete and was bought early in order to take advantage of the constantly advancing prices.

Come and see, and you will find that we sell at same prices as before.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

This week we can give you

The Benefit of a Good Buy in an Original Crate of Queensware.

Cups and Saucers at 25c. a set.

Ewer and Basin, Nappies, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Pitchers, Chambers, etc.,

At Very Low Prices.

Look into this at once.

All kinds of Coal on sale.

Wheat, 67c. Bran and Middlings, $1.00 per cwt. Cheaper by the ton.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

Now Going On.

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.